

The eyes have it as the Chancellor blocks higher borrowing



Eyes to the future: Mrs Margaret Thatcher with (from left) Messrs Biffen, Heath, Lord Whitelaw and Mr Walker at Blackpool yesterday (Photographs: Brian Harris).

Lawson commits the Government to cutting taxes

● The Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson, at the Blackpool Conservative conference, committed the Government to tax cuts and repeated his determination to reduce public spending.

● The Government said it intends to raise the election deposit, probably to £1,000.

From Julian Haviland, Political Editor, Blackpool

Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, yesterday turned the objective of lower taxation as described in the Conservative election manifesto, into a commitment and told the party conference at Blackpool that this was the only way to keep the economy "on the move". But he told the party he would not finance tax cuts by higher borrowing.

Incentives were vital, he said. Nothing was more damaging than to divorce risk from reward. But it would not be easy to reverse that trend.

"The level of taxation is inexorably determined by the level of public expenditure. Let me be under no misunderstanding, the strength of the long-term pressure for higher public spending."

The Conservative manifesto last May said only that lower tax rates would be "a high priority" for the Government, and ministers have differed publicly about the proper degree of priority.

Mr John Biffen, leader of the Commons, who on Sunday observed that the manifesto "was not studied with commitments to reduce taxation" repeated his doubts at a meeting

But there were enough doubters to applaud Mr Louis Browne, from Birkenhead, "wet and proud of it", who asked Mr Lawson to take a fresh look at his policies and said that the level of unemployment was repugnant.

The disidence from the ranks yesterday came from Sir Ian Gilmour, who has denounced a major speech every few months since his dismissal from Mrs Thatcher's Cabinet two years ago.

Speaking a few streets away from the conference, he argued that there was no recovery and accused the Government of drift.

Sir Ian offered a policy for sustained expansion, neither inflationary nor damaging to the balance of payments, by cutting industrial costs, promoting public capital investment and backing this with an incomes policy.

If the Government meant to remain wedded to monetarism and its medium-term financial strategy, Sir Ian asked if it had any idea when it might get the economy right. Could it say what, on present policies, would be better in four years' time.

Continued on back page, col 1

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Continued on back page, col 1

Detective 'shot to kill' Waldorf

By Stewart Tendler
Crime reporter

A London detective who shot Mr Stephen Waldorf as he lay wounded in a police operation told an investigator later that he had fired with intent to kill, the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

Another detective, who had opened the fire on Mr Waldorf after mistaking him for Mr David Martin, had also pistol-whipped Mr Waldorf, fracturing his skull, as he lay between the road and a car, the court was told.

Det. Constable Peter Finch, aged 38, and Det. Constable John Jardine, aged 38, of Scotland Yard's "C11" branch, both deny the attempted murder of Mr Waldorf.

Mr Waldorf described how he was a passenger in a hired Mini caught in a traffic jam near Earl's Court last January when he was shot. Police who had been following the car thought Mr Waldorf was David Martin, an escaped prisoner who was on Tuesday jailed for 25 years for offences including shooting a policeman.

Mr Waldorf said he had never met Martin. On the night of the shooting he was sitting in the front of the car driven by Mr Lester Farley, his friend, Miss Susan Stephens, a girlfriend of Mr Martin, was in the back.

Mr Waldorf said that when the car was stationary he heard two shots from quite a long way behind him. He thought they could be a car backfiring, but then bullets started flying.

"I remember being hit. Bullets were coming through and I was trying to duck."

Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, had opened the case for the prosecution describing the shooting as the result of a "horrible" case of mistaken identity. He said Mr Martin and Mr Waldorf had a "remarkable similarity" of appearance.

But he said that even if the man in the car had been Martin, there was no justification for the officers' actions.

He said they were part of a team of officers watching Miss

Continued on back page, col 6

YTS falling 20% short of target

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

The Manpower Services Commission admitted yesterday that it is likely to fall as much as 20 per cent short of its target of filling 460,000 places on the £1,000m Youth Training Scheme, and it is now seeking new means of filling the empty places, including perhaps former young offenders coming out of custody.

Up to the end of last week about 204,000 young people had joined the scheme, which was 30 per cent below the commission's target figure for this time of the year, however officials were anxious to point out there had been a 4 per cent improvement on the previous week.

The latest projections, and first admission from the commission that the target was not likely to be reached, came yesterday from Mr David Young, MSC chairman, during a meeting in Sheffield of the Youth Training Board, which advises the commission on the YTS.

The board, which comprises representatives of the TUC, CBI, and other interested organizations, also agreed to ask the Government to rewrite a memorandum ministers want to be circulated to all YTS projects pointing out that there should be no political content in courses run for unemployed youngsters.

Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment will make a final ruling, but a meeting later this month of the MSC's ruling board of commissioners will also discuss hostility to the memorandum, which was ordered by Mr Peter Morrison, the Minister responsible.

Opponents of the memorandum, who lined up yesterday behind the TUC, were surprised that the CBI also objected. The guidelines laid down by the minister were aimed particularly at off-the-job training, which should take up 13 weeks of a trainee's 12 months on the scheme.

MSC officials pointed out last night that they were hopeful of filling most of the 400,000 places planned for all unemployed 16-year-old school leavers. But other sources believed that figure will not be attained, in addition to the commission failing to fill the remaining 60,000 places for 17-year-old school leavers.

Reasons for the shortfall were said to include suspicion of the scheme among young people, poor publicity, youngsters' determination to continue their summer holidays as long as possible and better employment prospects.

The board meeting decided yesterday to raise the age limit from 18 to 21 for disabled people to join the scheme, which would make another 1,000 eligible. It also decided to examine a suggestion that places should be provided for young people leaving custody and community homes.

At the moment all travelling expenses above £4 a week are paid back to the trainee, Mr Tebbit has indicated that he is not against a £1 reduction in the threshold and union officials believe he might be prepared to accept the £1.50 proposal.

MEPs fail to block rebate for Britain

From Patricia Clough
Strasbourg

Budget repayments for Britain and West Germany were passed by the European parliament last night after an attempt to freeze a chunk of Britain's £171.6m 1982 budget rebate unexpectedly collapsed.

Beaming British members believed they had been backed by continental farmers worried that the whole issue would hold up their farm support payments.

Mr Robert Jackson, the British rapporteur of the parliament's budget committee, said he was delighted that a move to block the rebates failed by seven votes to get the minimum 218-half the assembly - needed to pass.

The 61 Conservative MEPs had been called by a three line whip from the Blackpool party conference to vote against a freeze. The party's budget spokesman, Mr Neil Balfour said: "The efforts of our opponents to point a gun at the (EEC) council levelled specifically at the head of the British Government - have failed."

The committee had proposed to put the £171.6m into a reserve fund which would be released only if the December EEC summit in Athens produced a clear concept for a long term reform of the EEC finances.

Nevertheless the parliament can still use its powers to stop Britain's 1983 rebate as a means to pressure the heads of government to agree on reform.

December deadline, page 6

Tomorrow

Time to go
John just would not let of of my hand when it was time to go. We both knew he was going to die, that he wasn't coming back. The words of Victoria Hamilton an SAS man's widow
Up...
Spectrum goes on the hot diamond trial
...up...
The astronaut most likely: Ronald Reagan's Democratic challengers
...and away
Stuart Jones and David Miller evaluate England's performance against Hungary
The big fight
Dudley: a special report on a town and its fight for recovery

Stoppages spread at Telecom

Industrial action by about 2,150 British Telecom engineers was extended to earth satellite tracking stations at Goonhilly, Cornwall, and Madley, Herefordshire. Management bussed engineers into central London from the suburbs to fill posts left empty by workers either on strike or suspended.

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England win in Budapest

England revived their hopes of qualifying for the European football championship by defeating Hungary 3-0 in Budapest yesterday. Northern Ireland, however, were beaten 1-0 by Turkey in Ankara and have little chance of qualifying.

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Shipyard crisis

British Shipbuilders, faced with a £100m loss, is to sell Tyne Shipbuilders as part of a survival plan. Union leaders said the industry was nearer conflict.

Page 2

Geneva threat

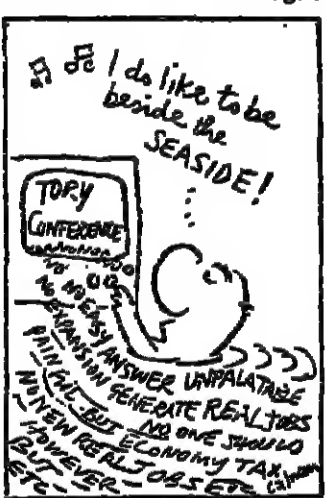
The Soviet Union hinted that it may break off the Geneva arms control talks if Pershing 2 and cruise missiles are deployed in Europe in December.

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More militias

Israel has set up about 12 new militias, using former guerrilla fighters, in a move to strengthen its grip on southern Lebanon.

Page 6



Greek warning

Greece has threatened to boycott all future Nato manoeuvres unless it receives an apology from the US for air space violations and a guarantee that it will not happen again.

Page 6

Reed rumour

Reed International is planning to demerge its Mirror newspaper group, which includes the Daily and Sunday Mirror, Sunday People and Daily Record, according to speculation in the City.

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Letters: On the prime minister, from Lord Renton, QC, and Mr John Stokes, MP; London, from Mr B J Goodchild; God, from Mr J M Mayland
Leading articles: Mr Lawson's speech: Post Office engineers: Mr Tanaka
Features, pages 8, 14
Sir Ian Gilmour examines the failures of Mrs Thatcher's Britain: Orwell's 1984 surprise: White-out farce: Spectrum on Radio 3
Books, page 9
Michael Ratcliffe reviews the biography of Otto Klemperer: Fiona MacCarthy on Margaret Thatcher: Glyn Daniel on Looi, Nicholas Shakespeare on Donlevy, Molly Keane, and other fiction: H. R. F. Keating on Len Deighton and other crime: Special Report, 12.13
Scotland: Growing optimism north of the border.
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Mr David Footman, Major-General R. E. Coaker.

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Britons on holiday to get vote

From Philip Webster
Blackpool

The Government announced its intention yesterday to raise the electoral deposit, probably to £1,000, give the vote to holidaymakers, and to allow Britons living in the European community to vote in British and European elections.

It is also to reduce considerably the percentage of the poll necessary for candidates to save their deposit, possibly going as low as 5 per cent. In its report earlier this year, the Commons Home Affairs select committee recommended 7.5 per cent.

At the same time, the Government is considering whether Britons resident anywhere in the world should be allowed to vote although it is clear that there would be strict conditions attached with overseas residents having to show a connection with the constituency in which they were last entitled to vote, and the possibility of a time limit on the right to vote.

The changes will be made, probably in the next session of Parliament, in time for the next general election, but not for next year's European elections.

Mr David Mellor, Under-Secretary at the Home Office, outlining the proposals at the Conservative conference in Blackpool, said the Government would be having consultations with the other political parties on the changes. He pointed out that the raising of the deposit from £150 would probably mean the end of the career of famous fringe candidates like Commander Boakes, who had won much affection.

But some fringe candidates were not in elections out of amiable eccentricity, but for cheap publicity.

Heseltine wants UK to join arms talks

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, said yesterday that the Government should become directly involved in disarmament talks with the Soviet Union.

The Prime Minister has already said British interests are well represented by the United States at the General talks, speaking on behalf of the NATO Alliance.

But Mr Heseltine openly allied himself with Lord Carrington, Mr Edward Heath, Mr Francis Pym and other leading Tory "wets" when he told a Conservative fringe meeting at Blackpool that Britain also had a strong role to play.

He told a meeting of the Tory Reform Group: "It is always important to see, by physically meeting and talking to your opponent, if there is a way through."

"It is true at the simplest level of human society that there can be sometimes - not

Party purge launched in China

China has launched its biggest purge of Communist Party officials since the Cultural Revolution of 1966-76.

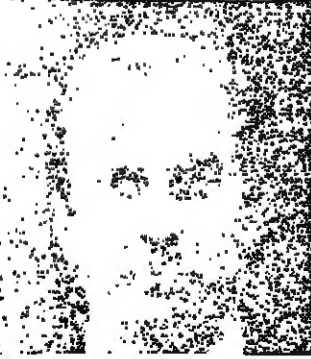
Among the chief targets of the three-year drive are Maoists who rose to power then. Others in the firing line are described as radical leftists, petty dictators, privilege seekers and idle, irresponsible and corrupt officials.

The campaign was unveiled yesterday and is being called in the characteristic language of the Central Committee a "consolidation" of the party's ranks. However, the committee used unusually strong terms to denounce officials, who took advantage of their positions for private gain, violated financial regulations, sabotaged state plans, and indulged in bribery.

They invented all sorts of pretexts for stealing or squandering state funds.

Several million people are expected to be expelled from the party.

David Bonavia, page 6



Det Constable Peter Finch: "pistol-whipping"

Unknown relatives share miser's fortune

By Richard Evans

A small fortune left by a miserly widow who failed to make a will is to be shared by 25 distant relatives who never knew her - with two set to collect at least £20,000 each.

Mrs Phyllis Elizabeth Grey left an estimated £380,000 - much of it in stocks and shares - when she died in her neglected three-bedroom home at Brixham, Devon, earlier this year.

It was the biggest sum involving intestacy and would have gone to the Chancellor of the Exchequer but for a family firm of genealogists tracking down relatives. Two of 25 live

in Australia, the rest in Britain, most in the south-west.

Each member of the lucky group will receive a different share. But just how much they will get, after the payment of approximately £150,000 in capital transfer tax, is likely to depend on the value of the stocks and shares. Two cousins of Mrs Grey are set to each receive up to one-eighth of the final sum.

Tracing potential beneficiaries was complicated by Mrs Grey's puzzling past which included changing her name and background.

The name she gave on her marriage certificate in 1939 was totally different from that on her birth certificate in 1900.

Mr Roger Hooper, proprietor of the London-based genealogical firm, said yesterday: "When she got married she even gave a different name for her father which was very peculiar. They all had to be sorted out."

Because Mrs Grey's two brothers died when infants, Mr Hooper's firm had to go back through the maternal and paternal families.

He said: "There are two paternal families entitled to a share and two maternal families entitled to a share, so each

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Hundreds more jobs to go in shipbuilding survival plan

From Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter
Newcastle upon Tyne

In his first confrontation with workers' leaders, the new chairman of British Shipbuilders, Mr Graham Day, disclosed that losses by the state-owned company will total £100m this year, and he unveiled a tough survival programme.

Tyne Shiprepairers is to be sold, with a possible management purchase saving about half the 1,100 jobs. A yard at Grangemouth is about to close and a total of 2,100 jobs will go by Christmas with another 3,000 by March, as part of a programme aimed at cutting 9,000 jobs in all. That figure was confirmed in July.

Trade unionists rejected his "survival plan" and said after the meeting that the industry had edged nearer a conflict.

Mr Day refused to countenance a pay rise for the 60,000 workers who have not had an increase for 18 months. But he held out the possibility of a "modest amount of money" in a self-financing productivity deal. More short-time working was needed urgently.

Mr James Murray, chairman of the unions' shipbuilding negotiating committee, said that Mr Day's "discussion paper", which contained proposals for sweeping changes in labour practices, could lead to spontaneous action in the yards. Such action would be beyond the control of employees' leaders.

The union negotiators were left in no doubt that if their members rejected the survival plan there could be compulsory redundancies. British Shipbuilders has been told that such a policy would lead to occupation of the yards.

Workplace meetings will take place next week to enable the employees to hear their leaders' recommendation to reject the Day plan. On October 28, a national delegates meeting at Tynemouth will convene to report on grassroots reaction; the negotiating committee will return to see Mr Day on November 2.

Mr Murray said that there was still a possibility that a joint survival plan could be worked out, but the present proposals contradicted the agreed policy of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions.

After the meeting he said that there was "very little common ground. There seems little doubt that confrontation is closer."

Mr Day said that the word "survival" was not one he used lightly, but that was what the talks were about. "Time is running out."

The three most vulnerable yards were still Clelands on the Tyne, the British Shipbuilders yard at Goole and Henry Robb, of Leith, near Edinburgh. Together they employed more than 1,000 workers.

Price rises since 1963 led by fuel

The fastest-rising prices in the past 20 years have been for heating oil, and smokeless fuel, rates and water charges. Items showing the slowest rises have included gas, telephone charges, and whisky.

Those are some of the details from a Treasury breakdown of price changes since 1963, which shows that overall, prices have gone up 525 per cent.

The biggest increase in that period has been for heating oil, which has gone up 76 per cent more than prices generally.

Fuel and light have outstripped other prices by 34 per cent, with domestic coal and smokeless fuel also showing a 48 per cent real increase.

Electricity prices have jumped 32 per cent above the average, while gas is the only fuel to show a relative drop of 15 per cent. Food prices have increased virtually in line with others, showing only 3.2 per cent relative rise. However, compared with the average, fish has gone up 32 per cent, cheese 27 per cent, while meat, vegetables and milk are up 10 per cent.

Other goods which have gone up faster than average include rates and water charges (up 49 per cent), bus and rail fares (up 45 per cent), petrol (up 21 per cent), and beer (up 25 per cent).

The slowest price rises have been for clothing and footwear, where prices have increased 45 per cent less than average, and durable household goods (36 per cent below average).

According to the Treasury, the general level of prices rose more than sixfold in the 20 years, so that it would take £6.25 in 1963 to buy goods which cost £1 in 1983.

But, it says, earnings have gone up even faster, with the average family showing a tenfold rise in take-home pay, from £15 a week to £151.

Spacecraft link for radio hams

British radio hams are to be able to talk to an astronaut on board the latest US space shuttle.

One of the crew of six, Dr Owen Garriott, is a keen radio amateur and has been given permission to take his equipment on board and operate it for an hour a day.

Mr John Nelson, assistant general manager of the Radio Society of Great Britain, said: "We are all busy building special antennae to contact the shuttle."

There will be great competition to try to be the first to speak to him. We hope to take it in turns to have conversations with him."

The Columbia is due to take off on October 28. It will orbit the Earth at a height of 150 miles. During each day's mission it will be in range of British radio hams for just eight minutes.

Dr Garriott said: "This will be a dream come true. I have had this project on my mind since I first became an astronaut."

Greeks make official request for Marbles

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

The Greek Government has officially asked for the return of the Elgin Marbles. A formal request was delivered to the Foreign Office by Mr Nikos Kyriazides, the ambassador in London, yesterday.

A Whitehall statement issued after the 20-minute meeting said the request was being considered and had been referred for comment to the British Museum.

But the statement also made clear to anyone but the most wildly optimistic Athenian that the answer was likely to be "No".

The Greek Embassy had been expecting an official announcement of the request in Athens today and sounded slightly nonplussed by last night's disclosure.

Streamlining the cities: 4

Spirit of the past lives on

Whatever the Labour councillors who have such a solid grip on Manchester may now be saying, they have always felt that the "Greater Manchester" county foisted on them in 1972 was an incubus demanding both the city and their own status. So feel the councillors - of both parties - of Birmingham.

As for the councillors of Newcastle, Liverpool and Leeds at best they have been indifferent about the county councils set up above them, and at worst antagonistic. In Sheffield they have been slightly more positive, but only because the Sheffield (Labour) political establishment is in firm control at the South Yorkshire county hall despite its location in Barnsley.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, hopes that the big cities will come to his rescue. Under his proposals in last week's White Paper, they will get the lion's share of seats on the various new joint boards; they will act as his agents on main roads and provide the secretariats for the miscellany of new committees due to spring up to replace the county councils.

But he has stopped short of restoring to the big cities their former status as "unitary" authorities, responsible for all the most important services.

The Government's plans to abolish the metropolitan counties are assured warm welcome in the West Midlands, with the proviso that they do not go far enough. The city of Birmingham, like other big metropolitan districts, wishes the government had completely rewritten the 1972 reforms and made them "county boroughs" once again. In the last of this series on the consequences of reorganization, David Walker, Local Government Correspondent, looks at the future of the big cities.

Pressure from the Home Office forced Mr Jenkin to concede that county-wide boards would be needed for fire and police even though Leeds and Manchester are large enough to run their own forces.

In a confidential paper prepared for Mr Jenkin by the district councils of the West Midlands (but drafted in effect by the chief executive of Birmingham, Mr Tom Caulcott), he was told that in the organization of the police the pursuit of size has been carried too far. For example, it is proposed that Birmingham runs its own force; Dudley, Walsall, Wolverhampton and Sandwell could form a second "Black Country" police force; and a third force including Solihull,

Coventry and Warwickshire might jointly police the Heart of England.

In the West Midlands the spirit of such pre-1974 local authorities as Warley and West Bromwich, both county boroughs, lives on and will ensure that in this area Mr Jenkin is likely to find his most enthusiastic co-operators in establishing a new structure. Birmingham is willing to manage the administration for the new joint boards.

According to the West Midlands joint paper:

There needs to be little or no extra volume of work or expense in having joint working between local authorities, because the staffing for such a shared function could be provided by one of the authorities concerned, even though the policy-controlling body is a joint committee or joint board of members from several local authorities.

Mr Caulcott, formerly a senior civil servant in the Department of the Environment, says there is no need for exactly the same arrangements to apply in each of the six metropolitan areas. What might work in the cohesive and remarkably bipartisan politics of the West Midlands is unlikely to apply to the fragmented local authorities of Merseyside where Labour Liverpool and Conservative Sefton are at daggers drawn. Concluded



New Museum: The Overlord Embroidery, commemorating the 1944 Allied invasion of Normandy will be the centrepiece of a new museum in the grounds of Southsea Castle, near Portsmouth, to be opened on the fortieth anniversary

of the D-Day landings, June 6 next year.

This panel, one of 34 making up the 272ft long embroidery, shows King George VI and Winston Churchill visiting the invasion beaches with General Eisenhower

and General Montgomery and Field Marshal Brooke.

The decision to build the £1m museum was announced by Portsmouth City Council at a press conference at the Imperial War Museum, London, yesterday.

The embroidery, commissioned by Lord Dalverton in 1968 and made by 20 members of the Royal College of Needlework, is at present on show in the Whitbread Brewery gallery in London.

Police plea for rear seatbelts

Injuries to rear-seat passengers in cars now exceed those sustained by drivers and front-seat passengers, the regional council's highways committee was told yesterday.

A report from Mr Patrick Hamill, the chief constable, said that since the wearing of seat belts became compulsory for front-seat passengers, there had been a fall from 241 to 132 (45 per cent) in front-seat casualties, but the number of rear-seat casualties had remained virtually static at 152.

"The early evidence suggests, therefore, that the measure has been successful, and furthermore, since rear-seat casualties now exceed front-seat, there is a good case for rear-seat belts,"

Mr Malcolm Wagh, chairman of the highways committee, and chairman of the Convention of Scottish Local Authorities' highways committee, said he would urge the convention to seek compulsory seat-belts for back seat passengers.

The British Safety Council said last night that there had been a 60 per cent fall in casualties to front-seat passengers nationally since the wearing of seat belts became compulsory. At the same time the number of injuries to passengers in rear seats were running at roughly the same level.

Mr James Tye, the director of the organization which campaigned actively for the obligatory use of front seat belts, said the lack of any noticeable increase in rear-seat casualties belied the claims of opponents of seat belts that many front seat passengers would simply move to the back.

British Telecom dispute Satellite stations affected

By Our Labour Correspondent

Industrial action by British Telecom engineers was extended yesterday to two earth satellite tracking stations as the management brought engineers into central London from the suburbs by coach to fill posts left empty by workers either on strike or on suspension.

By last night 2,150 members of the Post Office Engineering Union were not working, and 300 more at the tracking stations at Goochhill, Cornwall, and Madley, Herefordshire, were refusing to repair broken circuits linking the stations to London.

That action could soon start to interfere with transatlantic telephone calls that go by satellite. The union started the disruption because senior managers are working in the

three international exchanges in London after the lockout of 1,600 engineers at the weekend.

The union sent back to work about half of the 900 members who had been sent home by British Telecom for refusing to sign a pledge of good conduct. A union official said last night that its lawyers had indicated that the pledge was a meaningless document.

More engineers were also pulled out on strike in the three areas of London where there is a high concentration of business premises, bringing the total to about 250. They are normally engaged on installing telephones and computer links and trunk maintenance work.

The union said that British Telecom's attempt at transporting engineers to three London

exchanges had been a "farce". At two of the exchanges the engineers refused to cross picket lines and at the third union members had already been instructed by the union to sign the pledge and return to work.

The official said that it expected further bussing of engineers today and claimed that some would be coming from as far away as the Midlands to fill vacancies in the Home Counties. A mass meeting of the workers from the international exchange will be held today.

British Telecom's strategy seems to be to make the dispute more costly to the union by suspending engineers who then receive their normal pay from the union.

leading article, page 15

TUC begins reform of economic strategy

By Our Labour Correspondent

Senior union leaders yesterday took the first steps towards a change of economic strategy in the wake of Labour's election defeat and decided to concentrate on putting forward general themes rather than specific policies.

Those policies, some of which formed the basis of Labour's economic programme at the election, were recognized as unpopular and the unions will now examine how best the labour movement can attempt to influence the Government and public opinion.

The TUC's influential economic committee decided yesterday to hold two special union conferences next year to coordinate collective bargaining and to try to find a common front on issues such as reducing the working week, fringe benefits such as pensions, and ending low pay.

The committee also voted to appoint Mr Clive Jenkins, general secretary of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staff, and Mr

Rodney Bickerstaffe, general secretary of the National Union of Public Employees, to fill two TUC vacancies on the National Economic Development Council.

They polled seven votes each in preference to Mr Bill Whitley, of the shopworkers' union, and Mr Anthony Christopher, general secretary of the tax officers' union. Mr Whitley was supported by five of the committee and the absence of several leading right-wingers may have been crucial in Mr Bickerstaffe's victory.

The vacancies arose because of the retirements of Mr Frank Chapple, of the electricians' union, and Mr Geoffrey Drain, outgoing general secretary of the National and Local Government Officers' Association. Mr Jenkins has been a member of the TUC General Council for nine years and could be expected to become one of the TUC's "Neddy Six" which normally consists of senior union officials with several years' service.

War boot defect is rectified

By David Cross

The Ministry of Defence is to replace faulty combat boots issued to some Royal Marines because in some cases the soles came away from the uppers after a few months use.

The Royal Marines said yesterday that a "small percentage" of the new marine high-combat boots had proved to be defective.

The fault had now been rectified.

The fault in the boots came to light yesterday when a member of 40 Commando taking part in a Nato exercise in Turkey illustrated the defect by putting a knife between the sole and upper.

It is understood that the problem with the boots is that the soles are riveted rather than welded to the uppers for flexibility.

The calf-length boots were rushed into use after criticism during the Falklands campaign when foot soldiers complained that their standard-issue ankle-length boots let in water.

Child-care in Britain 'an illusion'

By Amanda Haigh

The illusion that Britain is a caring nation which loves children is shattered by a new report, Lord Tonypanady, formerly Mr George Thomas MP, Speaker of the Commons, said yesterday on his first day as chairman of the National Children's Home.

Launching the report in London he gave a warning that Britain ignored the problems of child neglect "at our peril" and that without the loving care needed to turn them into whole beings some youngsters could become "young savages".

He said: "We are faced with a major problem. Red lights are flashing for our people. The state must do its share, though I am not sure Parliament is as aware of the facts as it ought to be. We must say to the nation, 'Beware, things are not as they ought to be'."

"We British consider ourselves to be a caring people who love children". He said a few of the appalling statistics on children in modern Britain contained in the report would shatter that illusion.

More than 100,000 children



Lord Tonypanady presenting the report in London yesterday. (Photograph: John Voos)

were in care in England and Wales, 10,600 because they had been deserted by their parents or a parent, and 18,000 because they had been neglected or ill-treated.

More than 100,000 children aged 10-17 in England and Wales were given a formal police caution in 1981, 130,000 faced magistrates' court proceedings, and 110,000 were found guilty.

In 1982 59 children under 18 died from glue sniffing. Children Today, (National Children's Home, 85 Highbury Park, London N5 1UD, Free).

Arms workers lobby Tory conference

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor Blackpool

Workers from the Royal Ordnance Factories lobbied the Conservative Party conference yesterday to try to dissuade the Government from privatizing conventional arms manufacture in Britain.

Employees from the 15 defence factories and related research establishments said the

move would mean at least two plants would close.

Mr Jack Dromey, national officer of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said: "The Tories must come clean. They cannot support the defence of Britain and privatization. This is dogma."

The factories, which employ about 22,000 industrial and white-collar workers, have produced weapons for the forces

for several centuries. More than half their production goes overseas.

Unions claim that since 1974 sales from the plants have tripled and more than £140m profit has been made. In the last financial year profits rose to a record £68,200,000.

A Bill to privatize the factories is expected later this month.

Conference reports, page 4

Mermaid sold for £695,000

By Our Arts Correspondent

The Mermaid Theatre at Puddle Dock in the City of London will continue as a live theatre, with an improved restaurant and expanded conference facilities now that it has been sold to Gomba Holdings UK, owned by Mr Abdul Shamji.

After months of negotiations, the Mermaid's trustees have exchanged "unconditional" contracts for the sale, at £695,000, an increase of £20,000 on the price first offered to and accepted by the trustees. The sale will be completed by the end of the year.

Mr Michael Hendrie, a director of Gomba, said yesterday: "What we have got to do is get the people there. The river is a feature of the theatre and we will get people to the Mermaid by boat or by helicopter."

Gomba's bid for the theatre was finally accepted ahead of a bid by a union consortium led by Mr Ray Buckton, general secretary of the train drivers' union Aslef, which had also attempted unsuccessfully to buy the Round House in north London.

The Mermaid is the third London theatre to come under Gomba group ownership.

Martin 'to fight sentence'

Solicitors acting for David Martin who was jailed for 25 years after shooting a policeman said yesterday they would start an appeal against his sentence. Ralph Haslam and Co said there could also be an appeal against his convictions at the Central Criminal Court on Tuesday.

Martin, aged 36, of Crawford Place, Marylebone, was jailed for 15 years for wounding a policeman and a further 10 for having firearms to resist arrest.

£25,990 study of superstores

Professor John Dawson, of Stirling University's business studies department, has been awarded a grant of £25,990 from the Social Science Research Council to study employment in British superstores.

"Employment opportunities in retailing are increasing in number and changing in character," Professor Dawson said yesterday. The study will show the types of jobs created and job history of employees. Comparisons will also be made with other types of store.

Open water

The Welsh Water Authority yesterday decided unanimously to allow the Press and public into its meetings, although the position will be reviewed. English authorities have taken advantage of the Water Act 1983, to exclude the public.

Ford return

Production of the Ford Escort and Orion at Halewood, Merseyside, which was halted for a week by an unofficial strike by delivery drivers will restart this morning.

Freedom of city

Three surviving members of the Beatles are to be invited to Liverpool to accept the freedom of the city it was decided yesterday by the city council.

Sale room

Dordogne pays £26,191 for dolls' house collection

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Madame Marie-Camille de Monneron has sold the entire contents of the dolls' museum she had built up and run at Nontron in the Dordogne at auction in Paris last week, securing bids totalling 1.7m French francs or £140,845, having failed to interest the state in buying it.

The Department of the Dordogne was, however, sparked into some rescue action for it spent 700,000FF or £57,995 at the sale and announced the intention of setting up a new dolls' museum in the region. It preempted the purchase of a gigantic dolls' house made by Mme de Monneron at 316,000FF (estimate 275,000 to 390,000FF) or £26,191.

It is a 14-room dolls' house, including two attics and one terrace, peopled with dolls around one ft high and elegantly furnished with antiques. Had no single bidder come forward for the house and contents the auctioneer had given notice that the contents would be sold as 139 separate lots.

The Dordogne also spent 42,000FF (estimate 25,000 to 40,000FF) or £3,480 on a miniature reconstruction of Mme de Rancan's famous salon, complete with nothings such as Napoleon's Josephine, Mme de Staël and the Duchess of Devonshire. A Victorian lady riding a wooden horse cost 30,500FF (estimate 4,000 to 10,000FF) or £2,530.

Another sensational Paris sale was devoted to an unnamed collection of Old Master drawings. An elaborate Mannerist drawing of "L'Age d'or" was attributed to Bartolomeus Spranger in the catalogue and estimated at 15,000FF. At the

sale the expert changed the attribution to Jacopo Zucchi (1540-1596) and bought the drawing for a collector client at \$55,000FF or £45,982. Coins of the London were the underbidders.

There was also an ink and gouache study by Gericault for his famous "Raft of the Medusa", a single nude figure buffeted by the storm, which made 305,000FF (estimate 20,000FF) or £25,270.

In London yesterday the Papalios family collection of natural history and sporting trophies met a less happy fate.

More than 150 full mounts of mammals, birds and reptiles set in suitable scenery were offered as a single lot. No buyer was found and they were bought in at £62,000. Christie's South Kensington had tried to sell them in December 1979; when they were bought in at £150,000.

Sotherby's sale of Old Master paintings secured a total of £285,263 with 17 per cent unsold. The sale included some attractive Dutch and Flemish paintings, notably a six-inch round of a skating scene on panel by Christoffel van den Bergh which sold for £23,100 (estimate £5,000 to £7,000) and a pair of tiny flower and fruit still lives on metal by Balbastre van der Aa which made £18,700 (estimate £10,000 to £15,000).

Overseas selling prices: British 9m 5m; Belgium 1m 5m; Canada 1m 5m; France 1m 5m; Germany 1m 5m; Italy 1m 5m; Japan 1m 5m; Netherlands 1m 5m; Portugal 1m 5m; Spain 1m 5m; Switzerland 1m 5m; USA 1m 5m; West Germany 1m 5m.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY CONFERENCE

Defence policy • Electoral reform • Youth Training Scheme



Geoffrey Smith

Mr Cecil Parkinson can expect a comforting reception when he speaks to the conference today. The mood at Blackpool is to close ranks, to proclaim to the world that "we won't be programmed by the press". One hears the complaint time and again that the episode has received exaggerated attention from the popular papers and that for Mr Parkinson to resign now would be to allow him to be hounded from office.

The party's determination to stand firm has no doubt been much strengthened by Mrs Thatcher's firmness. It would be doubly damaging to the Conservatives if Mr Parkinson were to depart at this stage. Not only would the party be damaged by scandal, but the Prime Minister's bluff would have been called. For just about the first time on a major political issue, as this has become, she would have been forced to surrender an unequivocal position.

It would also, I believe, be damaging to British politics in general if Mr Parkinson were to resign at this point. There have to be standards in public life, but if there is not to be hypocrisy, malice and prurience, it is necessary to be clear what those standards should be.

Pleasant though it would be if everyone who held public responsibility was of blameless personal conduct, that is simply not possible. History suggests that it is also not relevant to a person's capacity to hold high office cannot be measured by his distance from the angels.

It is right, though, to insist on rigorous standards in the conduct of public responsibilities. For example, I believe that it is correct to be strict about any whiff of corruption and to regard it as a grave offence to lie to the House of Commons.

Private conduct is relevant only insofar as it affects a person's capacity to perform his public duties. It might affect either his personal performance or the confidence he commands. A frequent drunkard might well be rendered incapable of consistent efficiency, and popular respect for a politician might be so diminished by scandal that he could not exercise the leadership required of him. But these should be pragmatic judgments in determining a person's fitness for high office.

Unfair to judge too soon

How does Mr Parkinson measure up to these criteria? He has not been guilty of any misdeed in the conduct of his public responsibilities. So far as one knows, he has been frank in disclosing his private misconduct. That misconduct should not itself be a reason for his resignation. But might it indirectly have destroyed his capacity?

It is hard to believe that businessmen or civil servants either at home or abroad would feel unable to deal with an otherwise competent minister who was guilty of marital infidelity. But might that competence itself have been undermined?

It could have been in one of two ways. His nerve could have been broken, his energy critically weakened, by what must have been a harrowing experience. The more personal sympathy one extends to him for the buffeting he has received the more one should be prepared to consider this possibility.

Or, no matter how resilient he may be, he may find that the storm does not subside, that however much he may talk about trade and industry nobody is interested in anything he says on any topic beyond his private life. If that were to happen, it might make his task impossible.

But these are judgments that can fairly be made only after a period of time. If Mr Parkinson were to resign now, he would be going because of the hue and cry, not because of the indirect long-term consequences of the hue and cry.

There is another separate consideration. After a while an energetic, ambitious politician in his early fifties, who is told on all sides that he can now expect to rise no higher, might well lose his appetite for public life. In that case he might drift out of active politics, or at least out of government, in a few years.

But I am not implying that he ought to resign after a decent interval. If none of these doubts is realized, there is no reason why he should do so because of this episode now or in the future.

Ministers will not alter policy on public spending, Lawson says

There is to be no change of course. To bring inflation down still further, Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, made clear that the Government would continue to stick to its policy of keeping government spending within the limits of what the country could afford, of cutting back government borrowing and of curbing the printing of money.

It was essential to create conditions in which interest rates came down still further, he said during the economic debate at the Conservative Party conference in Blackpool.

The British economy, he said, had been recovering from the recession rather faster than their major European competitors and there was no sign of recovery being out. It looked as if the economy was growing by up to 3 per cent rather than the 2 per cent forecast at the time of the Budget. For the first time since the recession, the number of people in work had begun to rise again.

He emphasized that he was not going to follow the primrose path of financing tax reductions by letting borrowing rip. Hard choices would have to be made but excessive public expenditure and the taxation required to finance it was the enemy not the source of new jobs.

Abolition of the child allowance and its replacement by a "domestic allowance" was suggested by Mr Kenneth Richardson, North-West Norfolk, when he opened the debate.

He introduced a motion endorsing the Government's economic policies and stressing that continued success would only be possible if lower taxation and further control of public expenditure were afforded the highest priorities.

Mr Richardson said that the electorate realized that any planning for a safe future must be based on real values and that any diversion from this would only be an expedition into cloud-cuckoo-land.

He called for a moratorium on pay increases and increased welfare benefits as the only way to stop the rising cost in the public sector. At the end of a one-year trial period they could judge what success they had achieved and any increases

Reports from Alan Wood, Robert Morgan, Gordon Wellman, Howard Underwood, and Barbara Day

could be granted accordingly. In an overcrowded country they should dispense with the child allowance. He suggested substituting a domestic allowance which would be judged by the reduction in unemployment rather than by the reduction of taxation.

Mrs Brenda Urting, Portsmouth, South, said that a minority in the party held the view that in their second term of government they should change the direction of their economic policy.

"This would not only be the height of folly but a betrayal of Britain's future. Changing course now would mean a betrayal of every voter who put a cross against a Conservative candidate in June," (applause).

Mr Louis Browne, Birkenhead, opposing the motion, declared himself as "a wet and proud of it". He told the representatives "it is about time the unemployed people of this country were given some consideration."

Mr Geoffrey Gilson, Beaconsfield Young Conservatives, said that he opposed the motion because it did not recognize that the major objectives of economic policy the government must withdraw its commitment to make available for all, free welfare provided by state institutions.

The two objectives were to reduce taxation and lower inflation. By all means let the Government continue to ensure access by all to proper health care and education but, where possible, that provision should be from the private sector and, where practical, the consumer should be made to pay.

The message of the electorate to the Government in 1979 and 1983 was clear. He said: "Their pleas were simple but direct - don't just manage the state sector, roll it back (applause). Don't just streamline government, get it off our backs. Don't swap one tax for another, cut

them all (applause). Donationalize, privatize, interpenetrate, don't tinker with the economy, set it free."

Sir Donald Walters, Wales, said that most people were bemused by economic jargon. It was vital to take the majority of the nation with them by demonstrating the validity and earnestness of the economic policy. He supported the motion.

Mr Robert Holliday, Colchester South and Maldon, said that the Government had not defeated inflation. It had got inflation under control and must keep it under control. He hoped Mr Nigel Lawson would continue raising tax thresholds, as Sir Geoffrey had started to do, because it was the only fair way.

Mr Lawson, replying to the debate, said that the Labour Party was so impressed by what the commentators called the dawn of a new era, that it was undergoing one of its infrequent fits of unity, based on, to use Mr Roy Hattersley's unusually frank expression, "the camaraderie of common hatred".

In 1979 the Conservatives promised the electorate that their top priority would be to bring inflation under control because until this was done none of their other objectives would be attainable. That was the prospectus on which this government was first elected. It had been reflected because it has carried out that pledge.

He continued: "It has happened because we deliberately embarked on a policy of keeping government spending within the limits of what could be afforded. Of cutting back government borrowing and of curbing the printing of money. We have stuck to that policy unflinchingly, through thick and thin."

The surest foundation for the creation of new jobs was stable prices and that was why there could be no question of any let up in the battle against inflation. Indeed as inflation had come down they were seeing the early stages of an economic recovery that critics claimed could never happen.

No one should underestimate the strength of the long-term pressures for higher public spending. They came from the aging of the population, the development of costly new technologies, the lobbying of vested interests, the inherent desire of all bureaucracies to expand their empires, and the failure to recognize that the state was provided for had to be paid for.

It was his job, the Government's job, all their jobs, to explain to the British people that however desirable the objective, total public expenditure could not be allowed to outstrip what they as a nation could afford.

They must seek every opportunity of allowing the private sector to do what the state could not do. They must ensure that what was done by the state was done as efficiently as possible, and that included the National Health Service.

Conservative public expenditure and the taxation required to finance it was not the source of new jobs; it was the enemy of new jobs. In Government had had the courage to take painful and difficult decisions and to stick to its course without wavering.

The motion was carried.

Leading article, page 15



Mr Nigel Lawson: No let up in battle against inflation.

'Minefield' warning on Green Belt

Conservative MPs and party activists were told yesterday that the Government was "walking into a minefield" in encouraging the release of Green Belt land for housing and other developments.

Mr Robin Groves-White, director of the Council for the Protection of Rural England, told a fringe meeting at the conference that Mr Patrick Jenkin, secretary of State for the Environment, "was well advised to withdraw his proposals".

Public support for the Green Belts, in the cities and the countryside, "being gravely undermined", he said. It was clear from the response of Conservative backbench MPs and local authorities that there was growing concern about the Government's intentions.

Two recent draft circulars to local authorities would, if allowed through as they stood, undermine their attempts to preserve the Green Belts.

The building industry would be enormously strengthened in its efforts to pick out green field sites, instead of redeveloping sites in inner cities.

"If local planning is to mean anything, and if the Government is to live up to its claims that it is concerned about the environment, these proposals must be withdrawn," he said.

Jenkin defends joint boards

A joint board was not a quango, Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, told a Bow Group fringe meeting last night when he defended the Government's proposals to abolish the GLC and the other metropolitan authorities.

The boards, he said, would be manned by elected councillors nominated by elected authorities and a joint board was the normal means of conducting local authority business. Some were already in existence.

Legislation promise for voters on holiday

The Government has decided to take action to enable holidaymakers away on polling day to vote in parliamentary and European elections, Mr David Mellor, Under-Secretary of State at the Home Office, told the conference at the end of a debate on electoral law.

It would also make some provision for those living abroad to vote in those elections and increase the deposit to a sensible level to deter the purely frivolous candidate.

The Government hoped to introduce legislation on those three issues in the 1984-85 session of Parliament.

The conference voted for a motion asking the Government to legislate to allow any person on the electoral register and who was away on holiday on election day to be treated as an absent voter and be eligible to vote by post or proxy.

Mr Mellor said he endorsed the motion and agreed that reform was long overdue. Perhaps as many as two million people were disenfranchised at the last election because of holidays.

The Government believed that it was wrong in principle that holidaymakers should be deprived of the right to vote. Its concern was now considering not whether that should be done, but how best it could be achieved.

There could be a case for reducing the proportion of the poll necessary to save a deposit from 12.5 per cent to 10 per cent, or even 5 per cent.

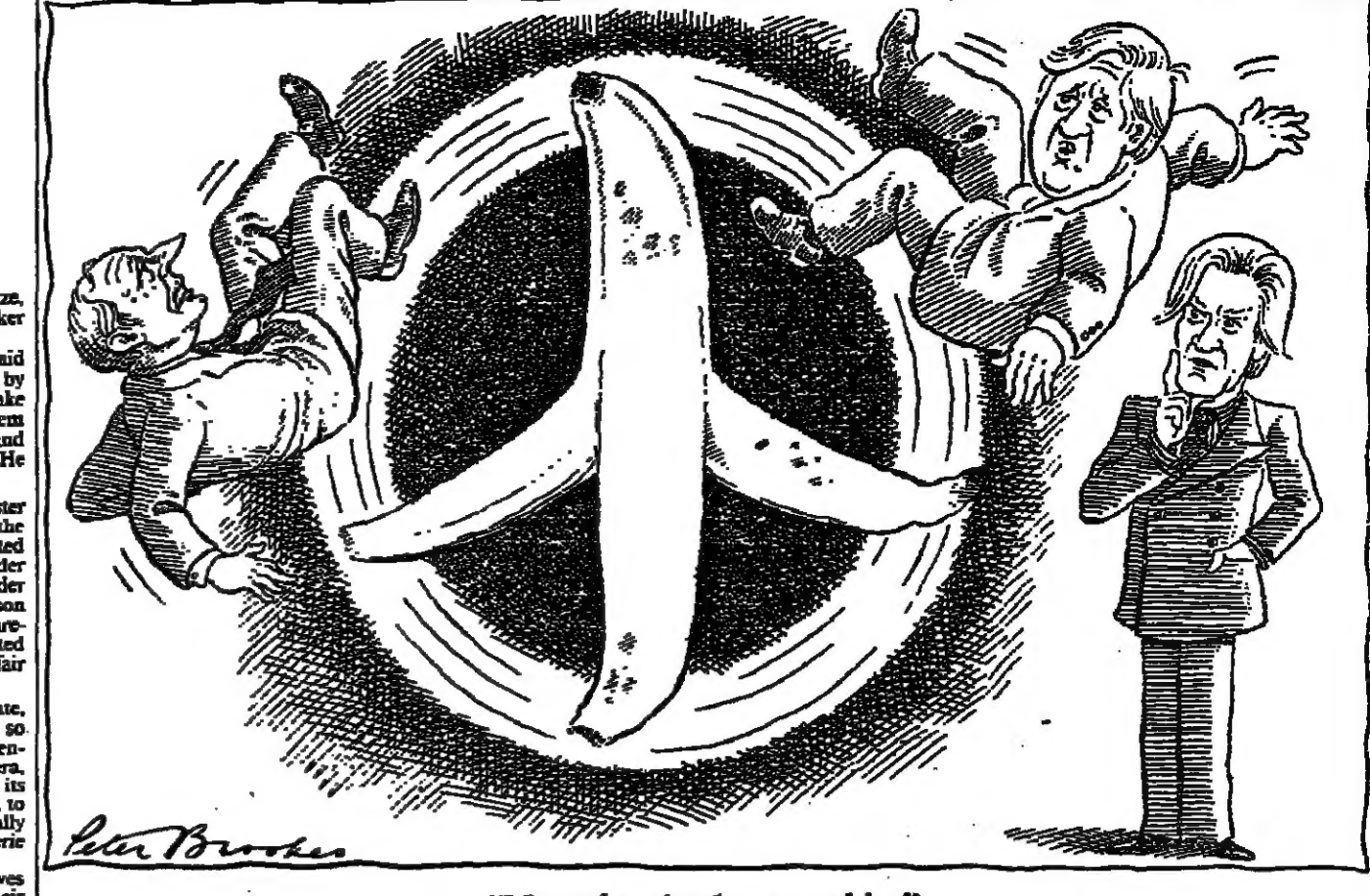
Mr Charles Harvie, chairman of the British Conservative Association in France and retired Paris correspondent of *The Times*, said that as a former foreign correspondent he had never voted in a British election. It was wrong that British residents abroad should be deprived of the right to vote.

He agreed with a further proposal to enfranchise Britons living elsewhere in the European Community. That proposal was also carried.

It was highly desirable that those Britons living and working within the Community should be eligible to vote at British and European parliamentary elections. He was now considering not whether that should be done, but how best it could be achieved.

They were determined to solve the problem in time for the next general election but it would not be possible to have new arrangements in place in time for next year's European elections.

The deposit had been £150 since 1918, he added. At today's prices that would be more than £2,000. The home affairs select committee of MPs had said £1,000 was appropriate, and the Government had that figure "under active consideration".



PR system decisively rejected

The conference reaffirmed its faith in the first-past-the-post electoral system by carrying by an overwhelming majority a motion saying that the system had conferred stability and continuity on the parliamentary institutions. The motion, moved by Mr Tom Arnold, MP for Hazel Grove, opposed the introduction of the proportional representation system.

Mr John Biffen, Lord Privy Seal, and Leader of the Commons, said that the case had not been made for fundamental constitutional change. "This is no time for frenetic innovation with our proven parliamentary institutions that have provided remarkable political stability while accommodating great social and economic change," he said.

Mr Arnold, opposing proportional representation, said: "I do not think it is more democratic to give to the small party or parties an excess of political power, the effect of PR would be to produce a government not necessarily chosen by the electorate. It would strike at the heart of our democratic practice and would be a hopeless recipe for confusion."

Mr David Yeld, Hereford, was greeted with shouts of " rubbish" when he opposed the motion, he asserted: "PR is the way forward to a better democratic future for Britain. Voters do not wish to have situations where one majority party has the entire responsibility."

Reform of the electoral system was the way to prevent the take-over by extremist groups.

Mr Kenneth Ferguson, Edinburgh, South, said that there were many examples of the consequences of PR in local government. In Scotland colleagues look like *Snow White* and the Seven Dwarfs. Under PR there would be no decent government at all.

Mr John Pownall, chairman of the Conservative Action for Electoral Reform, claimed, amid interruptions, that there was a clear majority in the country in favour of reform in the 1970s.

Replies, Mr Biffen, urging support for the motion, said: "There is obviously merit in a broadly proportional link between votes cast and seats secured in a general election." The situation now was that the far left could become just one of those national political minorities that could only continue with significant Westminster representation with the aid of some kind of proportional representation. It was not without interest that supporters of electoral reform included the Communist Party.

"There is now a sea-change taking place in British politics. Labour is clearly in retreat. No one can be certain of the future. I suspect, however, that the process of decline will be assisted rather than arrested by the leadership election of Neil Kinnock. At some point the Labour disengagement will create a critical mass. The defections to the SDP will be resumed. That is why David Owen maintains a distance from his supposed Liberal Alliance partners. It will only be a matter of time before the new socialism is revealed in its true and social democracy whatever personalities are broken in the process."

The contribution of these programmes to the job of the people or the excellence of the nation's high technology should not be underestimated.

The uniquely horrific nature of nuclear weapons had proved by the very fear they generated, an incalculable force for peace. Britain's independent deterrent, the polaris submarines, would not remain credible beyond the 1990s. It would be replaced by the trident which, well into the next century, would demonstrate the Government's absolute determination to preserve Britain's security and freedom.

"Confronted by the massive Soviet increase in arms expenditure," he said, "we in Britain have increased significantly our defence expenditure. We intend to carry through our present Nato targets until 1985-86. It is my job to ensure that we get value for money."

The spectacle of Labour, Liberals and Social Democrats arguing, bickering and posturing must provide Mr Andropov with the most compelling argument to bide his time.

"If Mr Andropov believes that after his devastating setbacks in the British and German elections the protest movements of Europe will unnerve us, he makes an historic misjudgment."

The one-sided disarmers comprised many strands of opinion. They were driven by many motives. He did not share any of their judgments. By their commitment to one-sided disarmament they encouraged the west's opponents to make no concessions in response.

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, in his response to the defence debate, said that he and the ministers of the Ministry of Defence wholeheartedly commended the motion. The Government's first duty was to defend this nation. His strategy elsewhere in the world relied upon highly trained and mobile forces capable of the flexible response.

"Our strategy," he continued, "is the support of conventional forces with nuclear deterrence and to maintain Britain's own independent nuclear deterrent. In 1979 we set out to restore the morale of our Armed Forces and modernize their equipment. That is what we are doing."

Tornado was in service with the RAF. The first Challenger tank was delivered to the Army this summer. Thirty-three new ships had been ordered in the largest equipment programme for the Royal Navy in modern times. The technological innovation of Britain's defence industry was finding its way to the front line.

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Government resolve to deploy cruise is unshaken

There should be no doubt of the Government's resolve to deploy cruise missiles, Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, declared when he said that one-sided nuclear disarmament would do little to tilt the balance of power that it would encourage the Soviet Union to believe in success far from reducing the risk of war it would enhance it.

To loud applause, Mr Heseltine pointed out that Mr Yuri Andropov, the Soviet Leader, was a realist and had to deal with a Tory Government whose nerves of steel were every match for his. A Government that would never gamble with Britain's freedom. The Soviet Union, he said, would never talk realistically to those it regarded as weak. The agenda for peace was there.

Mr Heseltine, who received a long standing ovation, delighted the representatives by launching into Labour's new line of attack. He contrasted the Government's safe way forward on defence with Labour's other way of travelling on a "dream ticket". He advised caution. "Do not leap aboard. You cannot paper over cracks that are chasm wide. Labour lost the election because they got their message across beyond their wildest dreams."

Opening the debate, Mr Iain Lawson, Dumbarton, moved a motion, later carried unanimously, stating: "This conference welcomes the endorsement of the Government's defence policy as the general election but urges continued efforts towards multilateral disarmament and the persuasion of the electorate of the folly of unilateralism."

He said that on June 9, the British people gave the party and its leader an overwhelming mandate, one of the principle reasons for which was the party's policy on defence which was widely regarded as the only credible policy on offer.

"We want peace. We want to spend less on defence, but not at any price. Our priority is peace with freedom," he said. There had to be mutual balances and verifiable force

The defence debate motion, which was carried unanimously, stated: "This conference welcomes the endorsement of the Government's defence policy as the general election but urges continued efforts towards multilateral disarmament and the persuasion of the electorate of the folly of unilateralism."

reductions, but that did not mean unilateral disarmament. The Government had to make clear it was making every effort to reduce the number of nuclear weapons in the world. But the first qualification had to be peace with freedom. "We will not sell out Britain's defence," he declared to loud applause.

Mr Andrew Rosindell, chairman, Romford Young Conservatives, said that they could be certain that under this Government, Britain would remain adequately defended. The humbug of the unilateralists had been well and truly rejected.

Mr Terry Middleton, vice-chairman of the Northern Area and defeated parliamentary candidate in North West Durham, said: "The British people may be tolerant but they will not tolerate seeing their country defenceless. They never have and they never will," (applause).

He was gravely concerned about the role of some churchmen in so-called peace movement. He had not been convinced by the arguments put forward by those who were guilty of standing by while the so-called peace movement hijacked the word.

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Lady Olga Maitland, North Norfolk, founder of Women and Families for Peace, said that the task of persuading the electorate of the folly of unilateralism must not be left to the Government.

While he rejected their judgment, he respected their right to express it. He did not want to stop them arguing. He wanted to join the argument, but on the public platforms of a parliamentary democracy.

They must never forget the urgency of the open debate in this country or the effort that the Conservative Party must make to win it. Emerging generations would not take only historical experience as a guide to efficient government in the defence policies of the world. Like every generation, they believed they saw something new. They saw the most expensive arms race in history, £1 in every £20 of the world's output was spent on armaments.

To these people the rhetoric of a peace was not enough. They had to be satisfied that governments were as concerned to reduce the scale of armaments as they were to explain the need for adequate defence in the first place.

For lasting peace there had to be an understanding with the Russians. "We do not expect the Soviets to abandon their proper defences, to act naively, or surrender their interest, but we do ask them simply to recognise that with patience a new confidence between us could grow if the desire on their part is the equal of ours."

For those who left school aged 16 with few qualifications the prospects must appear at first glance gloomy, but he could say to them and their parents: "For the first time ever you have got the chance to bridge that gap between school and work. If you take it and work at it then you stand to benefit every bit as much as those who were better at their books." The Youth Training Scheme provided a sense of hope.

The motion was carried overwhelmingly.

'Defence is our first duty'

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Today's debates

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'Youth training is about work, not political education'

Mr Arthur Newell, Enfield and Southgate Conservative Trade Unionist, supporting the motion, said that he wholeheartedly welcomed the training scheme, although he would prefer real jobs.

It offered the only training opportunity available to many young people, but as a trade unionist, he would be failing in his duty if he did not try to improve the quality of the scheme by increasing the £25-a-week allowance, paying travelling expenses, and providing luncheon vouchers. The danger would come from the militant Marxists and Trotskyites in the unions who were hell-bent on seeing it fail.

Mrs Marjory Morris, Wantage, opposing the motion, said the implication was that the scheme would make up for the inadequacies of the education system.

When they were not being asked to pay a second time for services they had already paid for handsomely through education? In the present economic climate, subjects such as drama, music, peace studies, and sociology should be relegated to their proper place as leisure and fringe activities.

The new scheme was better than the Youth Opportunities Programme and would provide 460,000 young people with pride and the training for a real job, she said.

Mr Morrison: "Flexible approach essential".

urging the Government to ensure that all schemes were geared to the changing and future technological needs of Britain.

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مركزا من لامل

Four-year sentence for Japan's ex-Premier

Tanaka determined to stay in politics

From Richard Hanson
Tokyo

Kakuei Tanaka, a former Prime Minister who bulldozed his way to the pinnacle of power in post-war Japan, was found guilty yesterday by Tokyo district court of his role in the Lockheed bribery scandal. He was sentenced to four years in prison and ordered to pay 300 million yen (over £1.4m), an amount equal to the alleged bribe he received.

Mr Tanaka, who is 65, immediately appealed, declaring that he will fight to prove his innocence before the High Court, a process that could take several years.

Mr Tanaka indicated in a statement, after his release on 300 million yen bail, that he will refuse to quit politics and remain in the Diet (parliament) as long as he has the "understanding and support" of the people. That decision could create political turmoil.

Though widely anticipated, the verdict and harsh sentence stunned politicians. Never before has a former Japanese Prime Minister been convicted by a Japanese court for crimes committed while serving in the nation's highest office.

Reactions included relief, though perhaps prematurely so. Many would like to relegate Lockheed to the history books after dominating the political scene for nearly seven years.

It is highly doubtful, however, that either Lockheed or Mr Tanaka will fade from view.

The question now is whether Mr Tanaka, who leads the most powerful faction in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, will be forced to resign his seat in the Lower House of the Diet, which he has held as an independent since the Lockheed charges were first brought against him in July 1976.

If Mr Tanaka continues in parliament - which he seems determined to do - he faces the



Guilty but defiant: Mr Tanaka waves to the press after being released on bail by the Tokyo District court. Behind him is his secretary.

prospect of a bitter parliamentary fight led by opposition parties to force his resignation. Since the LDP commands a majority, the chances of passing such a resolution would appear slim.

The fracas could seriously disrupt the current Diet session and undermine the position of Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Prime Minister, who came to power 11 months ago with Mr Tanaka's strong support. The

worst scenario would be a deep split within the LDP, with one or more disgruntled party faction leaders breaking ranks. Mr Nakasone's position is supported by a fragile coalition led by Mr Tanaka's group.

There is no shortage of would-be prime ministers lurking in rival factions.

Mr Nakasone called for prudence in dealing with the issue of resignation.

Most Japanese believe Mr Tanaka should resign. He remains, however, a charismatic figure in the mostly bland world of Japanese politics. His faction accounts for about a quarter of the ruling party members of Diet.

Throughout the marathon trial, which began nearly seven years ago in January 1977, Mr Tanaka stubbornly declared his innocence.

He and four other defendants were found guilty as charged of bribery and violations of the foreign exchange laws for accepting 500 million yen from the Lockheed Corporation to influence the sale of Trident jets in Japan in the early 1970s.

Mr Tanaka's personal secretary was given a one-year jail sentence, suspended for three years. Three former executives of the Marubeni Corporation, the trading company which served as Lockheed's agent, received penalties ranging from a two-year suspended sentence to two and a half years in jail.

The charges stem from events starting in August 1972 when Mr Tanaka was Prime Minister, and so, the prosecution charged, in a position to influence a decision on purchasing aircraft by a domestic airline. Over the following two years, some 500 million yen changed hands from Lockheed via Marubeni and into Mr Tanaka's coffers, the prosecution alleged. Defence attempts to prove alibis for the defendants involved failed.

Mr Tanaka resigned as Prime Minister in 1974 over a separate controversy involving shady land deals, for which he was never brought to trial.

Leading article, page 15

Kissinger meets Nicaragua rebel chief

From Martha Honey
San José, Costa Rica

In an apparent shift of position, Dr Henry Kissinger's special commission on Central America has held closed talks with Señor Alfonso Robelo, the political leader of the Revolutionary Democratic Alliance (Arde), the anti-Sandinista rebel group based in Costa Rica.

Earlier, Dr Kissinger had said that his commission, which is on a fact-finding tour of six Central American countries, would not meet either right-wing Nicaraguan or left-wing Salvadorean dissidents.

But on his departure for El Salvador yesterday, he said that he had met Señor Robelo solely in his capacity as "the political leader of some Nicaraguan exiles".

He added: "The only discussion with Mr Robelo was about the political situation and the possibilities as he saw them of elections and democratic evolution in the area. There was no discussion whatsoever of guerrilla activities."

He ruled out the possibility of meeting any more Nicaraguan or Salvadorean political exiles, but offered no explanation why the commission will not be meeting political leaders of the CIA-financed Nicaraguan rebels based in Nicaragua, or of the apparent imbalance of not meeting Salvadorean opposition leaders.

His 40-member delegation, which includes Mrs Jeanne Kirkpatrick, the American representative at the United Nations, and 10 commission members, spent all day on Tuesday at a local country club in a meeting with about 40 Costa Rican experts selected by the Government to discuss domestic and foreign policy issues.

Dr Kissinger's Bipartisan Commission on Central America was set up in July by President Reagan to report by January on medium and long term US policy objectives for this troubled region. The present week-long tour is its first local assessment of Central American problems.

One of the most outspoken commission witnesses was Costa Rica's former president and elder statesman, Señor José "Pepe" Figueres, who led the 1948 revolution which permanently abolished Costa Rica's army. He said that if the US wanted to topple the Nicaraguan Government it should do so with its own troops and not "hire" Anti-Sandinista dissidents whom he called mercenaries.

Many of those who gave evidence are part of Costa Rica's counterpart commission appointed by President Alberto Fujimori to work with the Kissinger Commission.

Geneva arms talks go ahead with break-off warning

Geneva (Reuters) - US and Soviet delegates held three hours of negotiations on limiting European-based medium-range missiles yesterday and the Americans said the talks would continue, despite reports that the Soviet Union wanted to break them off.

Moscow's chief delegation at the 22-month-old talks, Mr Yuri Kutsinsky, was asked when he arrived for yesterday's meeting whether the Soviet Union was asking for a recess. "We are continuing," he said. When he emerged, however, he declined to answer questions on how long Moscow wants the talks to go on.

A US spokesman said afterwards that another session in the current round, which began on September 6, would be held at the Soviet mission here on Tuesday.

In West Germany, Mr Leonid Zamyatin, a close adviser of Mr Andropov, said Moscow would break off the talks if NATO went ahead with its planned deployment of Pershing 2 and cruise missiles in Europe from December.

Western diplomatic sources said it was the first clear Soviet statement to this effect by a senior official.

Mr Zamyatin said in Hamburg: "We do not want to take part in negotiations leading to a situation in which powerful new missiles and warheads will be stationed in Europe." Asked if this meant an end to the talks if the new US missiles were deployed, he replied: "You have understood me correctly."

US officials said in Washington yesterday that the Soviet Union might disclose at Geneva how long it would be willing to continue negotiating, but the American spokesman here declined to reveal whether this had occurred. Washington has said Moscow has made several

threats to break off the talks if NATO deploys the missiles.

The White House has urged Moscow to continue both the talks on medium-range missiles and parallel secret US-Soviet negotiations on strategic weapons, but insists it will begin deploying the Pershings and cruise if no agreement is reached.

East European sources here have suggested Moscow might regard the actual arrival of the



Mr Zamyatin: 'You have understood correctly'

first of the new rockets, expected next month, as the cut-off date.

Nato sources said Washington has proposed that the current round continue until December 15, a month later than originally planned. So far each round has lasted two months, followed by a two-month recess if this pattern is followed the present session should last until November 6.

In Moscow yesterday, a West German disarmament expert Herr Egon Bahr, said the Geneva negotiations would almost certainly be shelved, but not definitively abandoned, if the Nato deployment went ahead.

Soviet top brass invade Warsaw

From Roger Boyes
Warsaw

Their chests heavy with medals, their heads apparently filled with thoughts of counter-revolution, the top brass of the Soviet and Warsaw Pact armies invaded the centre of the Polish capital yesterday, causing Gordian traffic jams and the usual flurry of jokes in taxis and cabs.

The occasion was the fortieth anniversary of the Polish People's Army, set up in the Soviet Union to fight Nazi Germany. Most of the official talk, however, has been about the contemporary significance of the Army in defending socialism.

Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Pact forces, made it clear that the Polish Army still had a political role to play. He said that the forces of internal counter-revolution and international reaction have not abandoned their intention to destroy the foundations of socialism in Poland and snatch the country from the socialist community - high revolutionary vigilance is still needed.

A similar point is made in the latest issue of the Soviet journal, *New Times* which says that "anti-socialist forces in Poland are dressing themselves up as Marxists and are advocating, dangerously, a brand of liberal pluralism."

Soviet warnings to Poland not to dilute socialism and relax its guard have been coming thick and fast.

The keynote speech of General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Prime Minister, on the anniversary concentrated more on international developments and the Army's courage during martial law, than on counter-revolutionary challenges.

The anniversary is seen as vitally important to the Polish leadership because of the public blessing from the Soviet Army for the introduction and then the lifting of martial law and because Warsaw is determined to show that it belongs firmly in the camp of the Warsaw Pact.

Soviet war veterans have been touring Poland, endearing themselves by speaking Russian to all and sundry, a fence surrounding Victory Square has been smothered with military camouflage, military police are back on the streets, if only for the day. Diplomats say that they have seen Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, the Soviet marshal in charge of defending Russia from Korean airlines, in the foyer of an hotel but his name has not so far appeared in the press.

Sudanese flee from fighting

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi

Widespread unrest in Southern Sudan has resulted in the flight of thousands of refugees into neighbouring areas of Ethiopia and a government campaign to counter a new guerrilla movement calling itself Anyanya 2. It is named after the Anyanya Movement which led Southern Sudanese demands for secession between 1955 and 1972.

There is widespread resentment in the south against the recent decision of President Gaafar Nimeiry to divide the area into three separate regions. This is seen as a move designed to reduce the political weight of Southern Sudan, although the President claims it is necessary to avoid a domination of southern affairs by the Dinka tribe.

Other factors contributing to the unrest are suspicions that the movement of some Southern troops to the north is intended to divide the Southerners.

And the recent introduction of a strict Islamic legal system and a ban on alcohol throughout the Sudan has generated dismay in the largely Christian south.

Reports from Juba, the Southern regional capital, say guerrillas attacked Awel, in Bahr El Ghazal provinces at the end of September, killing at least 18 civilians. Some of the Southern soldiers there fled and are reported to have joined the guerrillas.

As a result of the attack - the third in four months - European expatriate workers in a rice project sponsored by the EEC have been withdrawn from the area.

Another clash recently took place at Boma, close to the Ethiopian border, where 150 government troops mounted an attack on a guerrilla group, but suffered heavy losses, according to reports from Juba.

Ethiopian officials say 25,000 refugees have crossed into Ethiopia near the border town of Gambela. The United Nations High Commission for Refugees has been asked to help in caring for them, and reception camps have been set up in this area.

One group of refugees claimed they had been strafed by the Sudanese Air Force while heading for the Ethiopian border. It took them 24 days to walk to safety, hiding during the day and moving by night.

Ten shot at end of Chilean rally

Santiago, (AFP, AP) - Ten people were wounded by bullets early yesterday when violence erupted at the end of demonstration by a crowd of 50,000, on the first day of a three-day protest against the military regime of General Augusto Pinochet.

A 23-year-old woman who was shot in the head was on the critical list, doctors said. She was wounded in a clash between four men in a car and a group of demonstrators. Some people were hurt by rubber bullets and tear gas canisters fired by police to disperse demonstrators.

The rally was organized by the People's Democratic Movement (MDP), consisting of the Communist Party, a branch of the Socialist Party and other left-wing groups, and the

National Development Project (Proden), an opposition grouping of the centre and liberal right.

The rally was the largest anti-government demonstration in 10 years of military rule. Police permitted the event but used tear gas, clubs and water cannon to disperse demonstrators marching away from it.

Permission was given with only a day's advance notice and little newspaper publicity.

The rally took place beside an amusement park just off Santiago's main boulevard, two miles west of the city centre.

Scores of banners flying above the crowd as it heard speeches and folk music bore the initials of the Christian Democrats, Communists, various factions of the Socialist

Party and the movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR).

There were also huge likenesses of President Salvador Allende, who was killed in the coup that brought General Pinochet to power.

The five-party Democratic Alliance, the main non-Marxist opposition front, did not support the rally. Some of its leaders said privately that they wanted to distance themselves from protests led by the Communist Party, which has been excluded from the alliance for advocating violence.

Señor Lavandero, a former Christian Democratic senator and organizer of the rally, said that "no political differences should separate us in the task of ending the tyranny".

Burma will avenge bomb deaths

Seoul (Reuters) - Burma has promised South Korea that it will take strong measures against any country found to be implicated in Sunday's bomb explosion in Rangoon, officials said here yesterday. They added that the measures could involve severing diplomatic relations.

President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea has said that the bombing was an assassination attempt against him and blamed North Korea for the explosion which killed four South Korean Cabinet ministers and 16 other people.

North Korea yesterday rejected the accusation as "preposterous and ridiculous".

Seoul has asked Burma if it can interview a Korean captured in Rangoon on Tuesday during a chase in which three Burmese police were killed by a hand grenade.

● RANGOON: Unofficial sources in Rangoon said that all three suspects were North Koreans, and speculated that they were involved in the bombing (AP reports).

● NEW YORK: American Intelligence officials believe that North Korean agents were behind the bombing, probably with the help from Burmese insurgents, a Defence Intelligence Agency source said (Reuters reports).



High-level diplomacy

President Abdon Dief of Senegal, who is 6ft 5in tall, towering over Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, who is 11 inches shorter, before the two sat down to a working lunch in Ottawa.

Primates pledge church care for refugees

From Our Correspondent, Nairobi

Primates of the Anglican communion, led by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, ended three days of consultations here yesterday on subjects ranging from the place and function of the Book of Common Prayer to plans for the next Lambeth conference in 1988.

They expressed concern over the increasingly difficult situation - sometimes amounting to persecution - of Christians in some Muslim countries, and emphasized that the Church has a special responsibility to care for the flood of refugees throughout the world.

Twenty-four of the twenty-seven self-governing churches of the Anglican communion were represented. Archbishop Timothy Olufosoye of Nigeria, the senior African primate

present, joined Dr Runcie in presiding over the discussions. Archbishop Olufosoye said: "We in Africa are interested in the resurgence of Islam, now being supported with funds from Arab countries. This affects Christians adversely." He expressed the fear that "Christianity was being 'squeezed out' in countries like Sudan and Iran."

On refugees, the primates said that the Church had a special responsibility to provide that pastoral care which sought to create and maintain human dignity. They issued a renewed call to Anglicans to intensify their prayers for world justice and peace and said: "Every act of reconciliation, whether great or small, counts in the gradual building of peace."

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PREMIER Club 

A lot more for the Executive

Help for quake victims

From Peter Nichols, Rome

The Italian Government has decided to finance an urgent building programme to supply 5,000 new homes within a year for inhabitants of Pozzuoli, a small port near Naples, who have fled because of earth tremors.

Since October 3, the tremors have been frequent and have been responsible for an exodus of about 30,000 people.

The old centre of the town is also the centre of the tremors and buildings have been damaged. The Government has sent 1,500 caravans and 1,200 tents

to accommodate those who fear to return to their homes.

It is also offering a monthly subsidy to families able to find alternative accommodation on their own, as well as payments of an indemnity or rents to people with villas on the coast if they place them at the disposal of the victims. Opposition to requisition is strong among house-owners and many families who would now be living in the cities have returned to their seaside houses in an effort to prevent their use by refugees.

Millions face dismissal from party

China launches biggest purge since Cultural Revolution

From David Bonavia, Peking

China's Communist Party yesterday launched a purge to rid party ranks of radical leftists, petty dictators, privilege-seekers and idle, irresponsible and corrupt officials who have damaged the party's image and China's confidence in Socialism.

The purge, which is being referred to euphemistically as a "consolidation" of the party's ranks, has been made necessary by the refusal of a considerable proportion of party members to drop leftist attitudes which they adopted during the lifetime of the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

The chief targets will therefore be those who rose to power under the Cultural Revolution master-minded by Mao between 1966 and 1976, people who continue to practise factionalism, and party members who engage in acts of violence against others.

It is thought likely that several million members of the party, which at present has 40 million on its roll, will be dismissed, and the opportunity may be taken to reduce it to more manageable size.

Other likely targets are those that "ask the party for higher positions and better treatment."

They openly violate financial regulations and discipline, sabotage state plans, violate state economic policies and illegally retain taxes and profits," the Central Committee said. "They invent all sorts of pretexts to squander, waste and occupy state and collective funds and property."

"With regard to the distribution of housing, wage increases and many other matters - such as employment, education, promotion, job assignments and changing from rural residence to urban for their children, relatives and friends, as well as foreign affairs work - they take advantage of their power and position, conveniences pro-

vided by their work and personal relations to seek special privileges, violate the law and discipline, and encroach upon the interests of the state and the masses."

"They ignore the law, protect and shield criminals and even take a direct part in unlawful activities such as smuggling, selling smuggled goods, corruption, accepting bribes and profiteering."

Bureaucrats were attacked for serious neglect of duty which had caused "horrifying waste in the country's production and construction, serious errors in state administration and huge economic and political losses for the party and government."

Others were accused of factionalism. "Some of them have turned the units under their charge into territories where they will hold sway and where they rule as overlords."

The "consolidation" campaign is to be carried out from the top downwards.

The strong language of the Central Committee indicates that this will be the most severe move to eradicate undesirable tendencies in party life since the Cultural Revolution itself.

The campaign was decided at the second plenary session of the party's twelfth Central Committee, which has been meeting unannounced here. Mr Hu Yaobang, the Secretary-General of the party will act as chairman of a new central commission to guide the campaign.

The vice-chairmen are Mr Wan Li, Mr Yu Qili, Mr Bo Yibo, who is the permanent vice-chairman or organizational head of the commission, Mr Hu Qili and Mr Wang Heshou.

Mr Wan, Mr Yu, and Mr Bo are senior members of the party Politburo favourable to the political line of Mr Deng Xiaoping, the elder statesman and *eminence grise* behind Mr Hu Yaobang.

Running dogs banned

Peking (Reuters) - From the end of this month, all dogs will be banned in Peking. Owners have been ordered to have their dogs destroyed. If not, official dog catchers will patrol the streets and kill any dogs that they find.

The Peking Daily newspaper announced: "In recent years more and more people have been raising dogs in the city, harming environmental sanitation and having an adverse effect on social order."

The city government had therefore ordered local officials to wage a propaganda campaign on the "harmfulness of raising dogs", emphasizing the need to keep the city clean.

There are few dogs in Peking largely because pet-keeping was attacked as bourgeois during the 1966-76 Cultural Revolution.

Libya lets stranded French go

From Diana Golds, Paris

The first of the 37 French citizens stranded in Tripoli since Sunday left the Libyan capital on an Alitalia flight for Rome yesterday after Libya had agreed to lift the ban on their departure. Most of the remainder are expected to return to France today on a direct flight to Paris, the first since Sunday.

The Libyan Embassy in Paris said that the "slight delay" in their departure was due to the need for "a better verification of identity papers". Such a procedure was completely normal, the Embassy insisted.

It denounced "the campaign of denigration against Libya conducted by the press and insidiously orchestrated by certain French secret services", adding that "contrary to the malicious rumours spread by the Libyan authorities at no point decided to hold the French citizens as hostages, and even less to resort to any kind of blackmail."

It has been suggested that the Libyan action was connected with the arrest in Paris on Friday of Mr Rachid Said Mohamed Abdallah, a member of the Libyan revolutionary committee.

He is accused by the Italian authorities of the murder of an opponent of Colonel Gaddafi, and is suspected of having been involved in the stimulation of several other of the Libyan leader's political enemies. There has been an international warrant for Mr Said's arrest since August last year.

Libya is said to have asked Greece, which played a leading role in securing permission for the French citizens to leave, to do everything possible to get France to agree to the release of Mr Said.

However, the High Court in Paris decided yesterday to postpone the hearing of Mr Said's case until October 26, and ruled that he should be held in prison until then.

Blacks sway vote in US mayoral elections

From Our Own Correspondent, Washington

Mayoral elections in Boston, Massachusetts, and Birmingham, Alabama, have provided dramatic new evidence of the growing political muscle of blacks and other minorities in US cities.

In a mayoral preliminary contest in Boston, a city with a troubled history of race relations, Mr Melvin King, a black former state legislator, came first in an eight-man field. He won around 34 per cent of the vote against 25 per cent for his closest rival, Mr Raymond Flynn, a white city councillor.

As with other recent black political successes in Chicago and Philadelphia.

Mr King and Mr Flynn now face a run-off on November 15 to decide which will succeed Mayor Kevin White, who is stepping down after 16 years in office.

In Birmingham, a city once scarred by racial violence and a segregated city hall, Mayor Richard Arrington, a black, was easily re-elected to a second four-year term by trouncing his white opponent, Mr John Katopis. Race was not a big issue and Mr Arrington captured large numbers of white votes in addition to the solid support he enjoys with the city's black community.

Shamir faces clash with unions on cuts

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

As most basic commodities in Israel increased in price by 50 per cent yesterday there were indications of further harsh austerity measures to come from the new government of Mr Yitzhak Shamir and the threat of a clash between the Cabinet and the trade unions.

In a defiant television interview, Mr Yoram Aridor, the hard-pressed Finance Minister, declared his intention of pressing ahead with plans to cut the high amounts of compensation paid to all salaried workers to keep their pay in line with runaway inflation.

The Minister, who is facing calls for his resignation from both inside and outside the government, pledged to take action to cut the compensation irrespective of whether he managed to secure the cooperation of the Histadrut, Israel's equivalent of the Trades Union Congress.

For its part, the Histadrut has called a two-hour strike next Sunday in which hundreds of thousands of Israelis are expected to take part in protests against the tough new economic package.

Union leaders have flatly rejected the suggestion that the effects of the 23 per cent devaluation of the shekel and the 50 per cent cut in subsidies should not be compensated in their wage packets.

Israeli economists have argued repeatedly that government attempts to fight inflation stand no hope if workers refuse to cut their living standards.

PLO men pledge allegiance to Arafat

From Our Own Correspondent, Beirut

Palestinian guerrilla officers who have trained as pilots in Arab air forces but who are now based in Damascus have written to Mr Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, to tell him that they are still faithful to his leadership, contradicting announcements from Syria that they have defected to the Palestinian mutineers.

If the PLO leader can take comfort from such an epistle, however, he can experience only further depression at the news from Damascus that two of his men there were killed and three others wounded.

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Moi frees Odinga from house arrest

Nairobi - The former Vice-President of Kenya, Mr Odinga Odinga, under house arrest in Kisumu, western Kenya, since last year, was freed yesterday, the official Kenya News Agency reported. (Charles Harrison writes).

At the swearing-in of Kenya's Parliament, President Moi said everyone enjoyed the right to democratic freedom but peace and order must be maintained. The cases of those detained were being regularly reviewed.

Several other people held under detention orders were also being freed. It was widely rumoured.

Duke scare

Hongkong (Reuters) - An Andover turbo-prop of the Royal flight carrying the Duke of Edinburgh to Bangkok had to return to Hongkong after it developed cabin pressure problems over the South China Sea. RAF mechanics had it in the air again within a few minutes.

Comet coming

Moscow (Reuters) - Soviet astronomers have spotted Halley's Comet as it approaches Earth on its 76-year elliptical orbital path. Using the world's largest mirror telescope at Zelenchuk Observatory in the Caucasus they picked it up at 870 million miles.

Wreck found

New York (Reuters) - Divers said they had found the wreck of the steamship Lexington, owned by Cornelius Vanderbilt, the railway magnate, which was burnt and sank in Long Island Sound in 1840 with the loss of 146 lives and a valuable cargo of silver coins.

Last word

Peking (AFP) - Wang Lian, who cut out his wife's tongue and then pleaded guilty to charges of "cruelly mistreating" her, was executed on Sunday in Liaoning province. His attitude to women was widespread, even among Communist Party cadres, the local paper commented.

Miners killed

Johannesburg (Reuters) - Three men, two black and one white, died and two were seriously injured in an accident at a gold mine, west of Johannesburg. A conveyance they were working on dropped from its rigging.

Jet crashes

Pineville, Illinois (AP) - An Air Illinois Hawker Siddeley 748, on a flight from Chicago, apparently suffering mechanical failure, tried to make a forced landing in a lightning storm but crashed into a pond, killing all 10 people on board.

World run

Nagasaki (AFP) - Peter Parrel, aged 32, from Sydney, Australia, has begun the Japanese leg of his planned 26,750-mile three year run round the world. His wife and two daughters are accompanying him in a car.

Flood victims

Bangkok (AP) - Monsoon flooding in 22 of Thailand's 73 provinces has killed 11 people since August and left 800 families homeless. With roads destroyed, food and flat-bottom boats for transport have been sent to stricken areas.

Lederer dies

Jiri Lederer, dissident self-exiled Czechoslovak writer, who died in a sanatorium at the West German health spa of Bad Reichenhagen yesterday, according to Mr Ludek Pachman, the chess grandmaster. He was 59.

'Dangerous' American flights anger Greece

From Maria Modiano, Athens

Greece has denounced the United States for "callous disregard" of human life because United States aircraft taking part in Nato exercise "display determination" in the Aegean this week, had "repeatedly and deliberately" violated Greek air space, endangering the safety of civil aviation.

An American Embassy statement that United States aircraft never file advance flight plans when taking part in Nato exercises was rejected.

An official spokesman pointed out that the British aircraft carrier *Hermes* was also taking part in the manoeuvres, but had liaised with the Greek authorities.

Greece protested vigorously to the United States over 49 violations and infringements of air traffic rules by aircraft from the carrier *Enterprise*, all within a few hours on Monday. On two occasions, it said, Greek radar had been jammed and Greek jet fighters had scrambled and identified the intruders.

Because of differences with Turkey, Greece pulled out of the exercise.

This latest problem in US-Greek relations coincided with a friendly visit to Piraeus this week by the flagship of the Soviet Black Sea fleet, the cruiser *Zhdanov* and a destroyer escort.

December deadline for reform

From Ian Murray, Athens

Thirty of the most influential ministers in the EEC left Athens yesterday facing an uncompromising dilemma: either give in to British demands or let the EEC run out of money.

The work of trying to measure the scale of the British proposal has been turned out to specialist groups, but it is now clear that the essential political decision to agree urgent radical reforms to save the Community from stagnation will have to be taken by the European summit in Athens in early December.

The three-day meeting of foreign, farm and finance ministers was overshadowed by the news that the Commission was having to suspend payments of some premiums and export refunds in order to make sure that there was enough money for the Community to meet its obligations.

Mr Gaston Thorn, the Commission President, said in Athens that the Commission has been forced to "close the till" for the next 10 days so that the Commission could work out procedures which would prevent the Community "almost certainly running out of money" by the end of the year.

He made no attempt to hide his irritation with Poul Dalsager, the Agricultural Commissioner, who on Monday issued orders to freeze payment of £240m until next year to overcome the cashflow problem.

"I regret that some hasty announcements and comments were made", he said. "The Commissioner for Agriculture was asked to make proposals he thought it was in his competence to enact."

The leaking of the news about the freeze on Community money undoubtedly cost this year's EEC budget a great deal. Because traders were able to make claims before the formal freeze was legally imposed there was a rush on the bank, estimated unofficially at around £30m during Tuesday.

The Commission will meet in Brussels tomorrow to review the situation and decide what measures will have to be

adopted to juggle the Community books.

Because the European Parliament will not vote to release and urgently-needed supplementary budget until later this month, the Commission has already been obliged to take the unprecedented step of paying only half of the £750m in advances for agriculture required this month.

It hopes that Parliament will have voted the extra money through by the time that payment runs out. But next week, when agriculture ministers meet in Luxembourg, they could be asking the Commission for advances for the end of the year in excess of the £240m that Mr Dalsager has been trying to put aside.

This means that the Commission tomorrow may have to devise even more draconian measures. The shortfall may be as high as £360m.

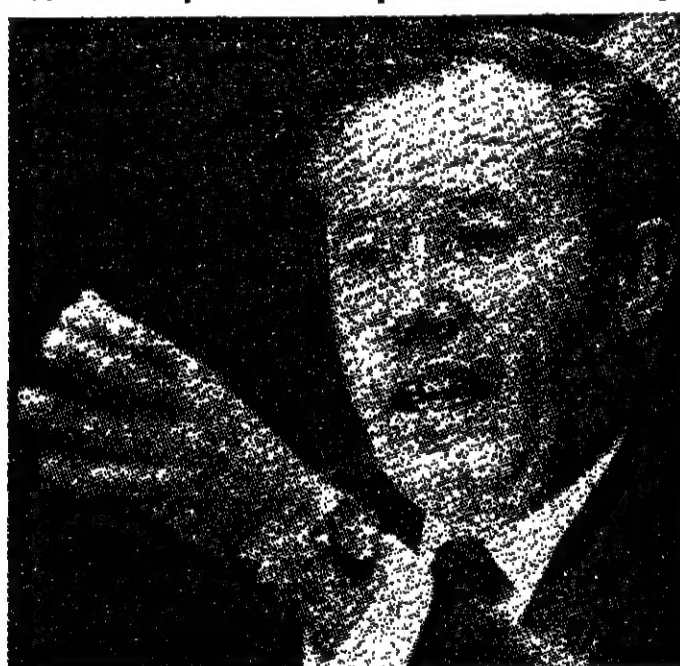
The 10-day freeze on payments will essentially hit traders who are normally advanced 80

per cent of their export refunds. If the Commission does not extend the freeze until the end of the year the payments would go through anyway and the entire exercise would have been pointless.

Mr Thorn regretted what he called "the coincidence which disturbs me greatly" whereby the cashflow problem had come to light during the special council meeting. It did, nevertheless, serve the useful purpose of concentrating ministers' minds on the problem in a way which has not been obvious so far.

A British spokesman told journalists they had been "not bullish" in writing that Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, had said that the talks were progressing.

Sir Geoffrey's final contribution to the conference was a complaint that progress had been "disappointing" on the dossier covering ways of improving funds, like the regional one, from which Britain could expect to be a main beneficiary.



Thorn of a dilemma: Mr Gaston Thorn, President of the EEC Commission, in Athens yesterday.

Farmers let off but doubts linger

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

After 48 hours of confusion and uncertainty, it appeared last night that farmers' incomes would for the present remain largely unaffected by the latest crisis over the EEC common agricultural policy.

There had been fears, based on earlier reports, that the so-called variable premiums paid to British sheep farmers would be suspended.

To keep consumer prices down and enable British products to compete with New Zealand imports, Britain obtained agreement from its EEC partners two years ago not to operate an intervention system for lamb. Instead, a

variable premium or subsidy was paid on each animal sent to market, to compensate farmers for the difference between the British market price and the so-called reference price on the Continent, where lamb is much more expensive.

In recent months the subsidy has amounted to as much as farmers have received from the market and its suspension would have had a serious effect.

However, there is still doubt over a further subsidy, the so-called ewe premium, which is a headage payment made twice a year on the number of breeding ewes in each flock. Last year it was £2.73 in England, Scotland

and Wales, but £9.58 in Northern Ireland where variable premiums do not apply.

The present 10-day suspension of export subsidies and of production and storage aids will affect mainly processors and manufacturers, and will have no immediate effect on farmers. But if it were to be extended to the end of the year, it could be a different picture, with a squeeze on margins and falling market prices.

British MEPs including Sir Henry Plumb, leader of the Conservative group, yesterday expressed anger over the confusion and the worry it had caused to farmers.

Iranian threat to cut West's oil lifeline

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Washington dispatches emergency task force to Arabian Sea

The dispatch of three American amphibious assault ships and a frigate from the eastern Mediterranean to the Arabian Sea highlights growing concern within the Reagan Administration that the possibility of renewed hostilities between Iran and Iraq could seriously disrupt the oil supplies to the West.

Although US officials have cautioned against reading too much into the force's presence near Iran, they privately concede that the ships have been sent as a "precautionary measure" after new threats by Iran to block the entrance to the Gulf at the Strait of Hormuz.

Iran's latest warning that the

West could face "a very cold winter" was made in response to France's decision to go ahead with the supply of five Super-Excalibur jets to Iraq.

The aircraft can be equipped with Exocet air-to-surface missiles, similar to those used with devastating effect by Argentina against British ships during the Falklands war.

France has already supplied at least 35 such missiles to Iraq, and Iran is concerned that the Baghdad Government militarily and economically exhausted after three years of fighting, might be tempted to use them to attack super-tankers at Iran's main oil terminal at Kharg Island.

The US has repeatedly made it clear that it will act independently or in conjunction with its allies to prevent Iran from blocking the 25-mile wide strait if Iran tries to close it. The US already has the aircraft-carrier *Ranger* and four other naval vessels deployed in the Gulf area and there are at least another 25 US naval vessels in the Indian Ocean.

The US had privately been trying to discourage the French from going ahead with the aircraft deal, arguing that this could provoke the notoriously volatile government of the Ayatollah Khomeini in Tehran into taking drastic measures which could lead to a superpower confrontation in the Gulf.

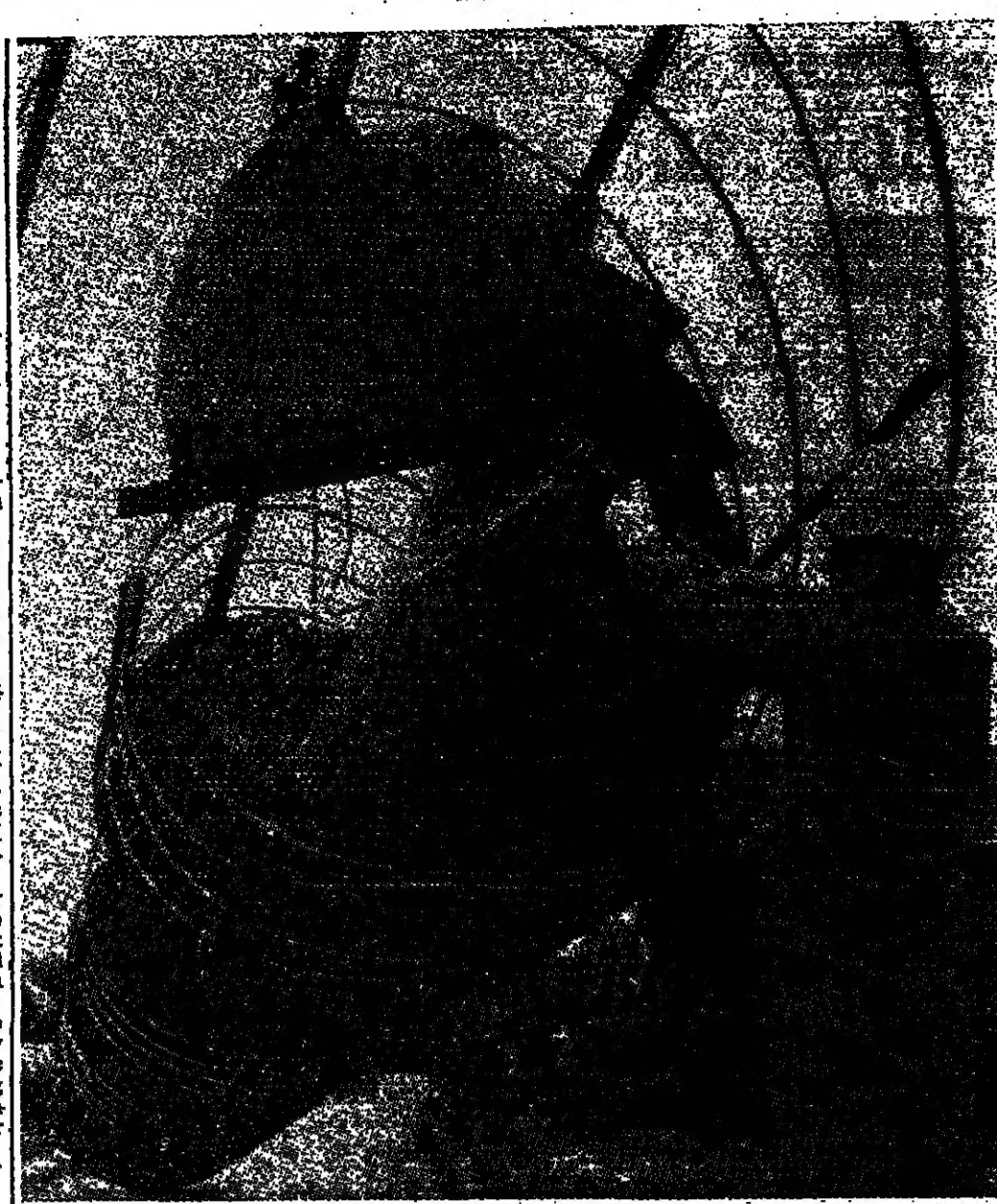
The French, who have taken pains to keep the supply of the aircraft as secret as possible, responded that their delivery was intended to help restore the military balance in the Gulf where Iraq is losing a war of attrition to the numerically larger forces of Iran.

France, which has huge economic commitments in Iraq (estimated at more than £3,000m), has calculated that if the jets are used as a bargaining chip by Iraq they could hasten the end of the war by proving to Iran that there is nothing to be gained

Such a view is not widely held in Washington although it is by no means dismissed.

According to reliable sources here, Iraq is considering construction of offshore docking facilities in the Gulf which, once completed with underwater pipelines, would enable Iraq to increase its oil exports from about 700,000 barrels a day at present to about 1.7 million.

The Super-Excalibur aircraft would be seen as a warning that if Iran attempted to knock out these new facilities (as they destroyed Iraq's main oil export terminal early in the war) the Baghdad Government could effectively retaliate.



Souvenir of Paris: A workman dismantling a spiral staircase from the Eiffel Tower has just reopened after 18 months of renovation and recently celebrated its auction on December 1. Three have already been allocated to museums. The tower has just reopened after 18 months of renovation and recently celebrated its hundred millionth visitor.

Grip tightens on southern Lebanon

Israelis set up new militias

From Robert Fink, Joussa, southern Lebanon

Newly installed behind its withdrawal lines south and east of the Awali River, the Israeli Army has embarked on an ambitious project to create up to a dozen new local militias around southern Lebanon, in many cases using gunmen who fought alongside Palestinian guerrillas before last year's Israeli invasion.

Senior agents in Shin Beth, the Israeli security service, have been training former Shia Muslim militiamen, permitting them to carry the Soviet-made assault rifles that they were originally given by the PLO and issuing them with Israeli Army uniforms and trucks.

The Israelis have set up one of their new militias - calling itself "The Forces of Kerbala" - at the village of Joussa, inside the area which is supposed to be controlled by French troops of the UN peacekeeping force in Lebanon.

A similar militia unit - referring to itself as "Partisans of the Army" - has based itself on the main coastal highway south of Tyre and is extracting money from drivers of lorries bringing food and supplies from the Israeli frontier. The *Times* has acquired a complete list of the illegal "taxes" charged by the gunmen who are demanding up to \$50 from the owners of some vehicles.

The raising of the new militias also appears to mark the end of Major Saad Haddad's dominance in southern Lebanon. The major, a cashed Lebanese Army officer whose own militia was armed and supplied by Israel in 1978 to control the countryside south of the Israeli frontier, is now recovering from "exhaustion" after treatment at an Israeli hospital and his men

have already been ordered by the Israelis to leave their stronghold in the town of Bint Jbail; today, they control only the south-eastern town of Marjayoun.

In Joussa, the new militia is commanded by Mr Haddar Dayekh, a local petrol station proprietor with a large, no-nonsense beard, who met me at his headquarters in a dark green fatigue uniform which he said once belonged to a PLO guerrilla. In the shade of a cluster of trees, Mr Dayekh - with a pistol at his hip, wearing sunglasses and holding a golfing cap - talked of his loyalty to Lebanon and his independence from Israeli control, a conversation that suddenly changed in emphasis when a tall stranger set down silently beside him.

The newcomer, a slightly plump but distinguished-looking man with thick grey hair and a T-shirt with a Hebrew inscription, constantly interrupted Mr Dayekh and suggested replies that he should give to my questions. When I recognized the man as Mr Abu Noor, the code-name of one of the most senior Shin Beth operatives in southern Lebanon, he looked up and demanded sharply: "How did you know my name?"

Mr Dayekh's story had been an interesting one. "When the Palestinians first came here," he said, "We gave them money and clothes. But when they treated us badly, when we saw that the Palestinian terrorists forgot about Palestine, we turned our weapons against them."

Mr Dayekh rolled up both sleeves of his uniform to show scars and then revealed the marks of another wound on his forehead. "They shot me four

times. I was taken to Major Haddad's area and then to hospital in Israel. Israel helped us in the war."

A number of Mr Dayekh's teenage gunmen, dressed in olive-green Israeli uniforms - the Hebrew inscriptions only partially erased from their battledress - stood around listening. "My grandmother was a Christian but it was the Palestinians and Syrians who made the difference between Christians and Muslims in Lebanon. We believe only in the flag of Lebanon. We believe in President Amin Gemayel and in the unity of Lebanon. People should not take orders from the Phalange, which is what happens in Beirut."

This reference to the Phalange - Israel's former Christian allies in Lebanon - prompted an interruption from Mr Abu Noor, the Israeli agent. Mr Dayekh then began insisting that although all his men were Shia Muslims, there was no sectarian basis to his militia and that Major Haddad was "a good man."

A spokesman at the Israeli liaison office in Beirut says that the militia in southern Lebanon are "house guard" units to "maintain law and order and prevent terrorists re-infiltrating" and that the May 17 Lebanon-Israeli withdrawal agreement allows these armed groups to become part of a legal security force in Lebanon when Israel finally withdraws from the country.

Lebanese Government officials regard this as an extremely generous interpretation of the accord and are now privately voicing their suspicion that Israel intends to use the militias to maintain its hold over southern Lebanon.

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15/10/83

THE ARTS

Television
Nonsense
of values

And now, in *Reilly - Ace of Spies* (Thames), the setting is Petersburg in 1918; we know this because the characters keep on reminding each other of their precise location and period. History here seems to be the sole topic of conversation, and the programme adopts a distant expression when discussing important matters - "We are in the middle of a revolution" - as if already dreaming of their entries in the encyclopedia. "How did Lenin act?" Reilly is asked. "Predictably." But that is unfair on Kenneth Cranham, who is simply the latest in a long line of television Lenins: it is hard to excel in any case, when your head has been shaved.

Reilly himself is unique: no one has worn so much hair grease, not even in Russia. It glitters in the light, as if a calf's liver has been plastered on to his skull. Unlike his hair, however, Sam Neil has mastered the art of understating. When he talks his lips do not move, and his greatcoat is so heavy that he seems rooted to the spot. Only his eyes have a momentum of their own: they swirl back and forth like snooker balls hit by Mr Steve Davis.

This series has obviously cost a great deal of money to make out, as in *The Winds of War*, which it resembles in so many ways, there is nothing interesting enough remotely to justify the expense involved. Once again, "production values" have triumphed in rooms as lavishly furnished as palaces, and in costumes no doubt accurate to the last detail, all those actors try desperately to breathe life into a plot which itself deserves to be in a museum.

In last night's episode, *Gamut*, Reilly attempts to subvert the Bolshevik government and become head of state - a preposterous scenario that was mercifully obscured by enough nose ends to stock a jumble sale. He would, in any case, have met a most unconvincing leader - "President Sidney Reilly" does not quite have the ring of authority. It seems a pity, however, that such a malevolent man should be turned into a hero: if the series were not inept, it might be distasteful.

Peter Ackroyd

● The eminent Russian film director Andrei Tarkovsky, who is in London to direct *Boris Godunov* at the Royal Opera House, is to lecture on his work at Riverside Studios on Saturday at 8pm.

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Theatre in New York

In need of a dose of
old-time medicine

Considering that the two liveliest events of early autumn were celebrations of things past, the 1983-84 New York theatre season looks barely ambulatory. On September 29 *A Chorus Line* became Broadway's longest-running show, with its 3,389th performance. Michael Bennett's resplendently restaged record-breaking event to include 332 performers who had been in one or more of the show's worldwide companies. Even the occasional euphoria, however, reminded some observers that the innovations of the non-book *Chorus Line* have been stretched thin a decade later and that Broadway's newest sensation, *La Cage aux folles*, is a traditional story musical.

Incoming musicals offer no clues to trends. There are celebrity biographies: Anthony Newley's *Chaplin*, which has been in trouble since its Los Angeles opening, and just acquired a new "consulting director", and Marilyn: *An American Fable*, which is not related to the London musical about Marilyn Monroe and has been blessed by the late star's estate. Peggy Lee has created and will star in her autobiography, *Peg*.

Musicals based on other material include versions of James Baldwin's 1965 play *The Amen Corner* and of Kaufman and Hart's Hollywood comedy *Once in a Lifetime*, an adaptation of Mark Twain's *Huckleberry Finn* with book and lyrics by Joshua Logan; *The Tap Dance Kid*, a musicalized novel with score by the *Dreamgirls* composer Henry Krieger; Gary Trudeau's book and lyrics based on his *Doonesbury* cartoons, with music by Elizabeth Swados; and *Annie*, Part II.

No one knows just how to categorize Peter Brook's *Carmen*, but its staging in the seamy, fluted, Vivian Beaumont Theatre at Lincoln Center is bringing out the betting instincts in both camps of Beaumont haters and defenders. About the only

completely original work to be offered upon the musical altar is *Baby*, a show about parenthood by the composing team of David Shire and Richard Maltby. The dreariness of even this partial list is capped by *Nora*, a continuation of *A Doll's House* which has Nora studying art in Paris and reconciling with Torvald, and which blithely ignores last season's disastrous effort of the same kind, *A Doll's Life*. Someone is probably waiting for next season to bring us *Ghosts go to Heaven*, with Mrs Alving at last finding self-fulfilment on the barge.

The word on straight plays is not too cheery, either. *With Notes Off*, *The Real Thing* and *Beethoven's Tenth* to come - the shortest list of British imports in many a year - the first show to cross the Atlantic has been Ben Kingsley's *Keen*. Even if the script helped instead of hindered him, the evening would still be an academic theatre history exercise. Fine character actor and compelling screen presence though he be, Mr Kingsley does not have star-power on stage and, without Keen's "mark of fire" upon his brow, no actor should assume his mantle.

Homegrown original plays have few Broadway berths. Television's Archie Bunker, Carroll O'Connor, will direct and star in *Brothers*, a comedy with a union background. Budd Schulberg is writing *Waterfront*, based upon his union-millen novel that generated the film *On the Waterfront*, and last season's off-Broadway success *Painting Churches* will give the playwright Tina Howe her first mainstream production. If more new dramas or comedies appear, they will probably be from off-Broadway or regions, where new writers like Lanford Wilson, A. R. Gurney, Marilyn Norment, Michael Christopher and David Henry Hwang are promised.

The winners will not come from off-Broadway's season openers.



Hired hands in the *Medicine Show*: Randy Lucas (left), "Snuffy" Jenkins, "Pappy" Sherrill, Harold Lucas

Though John B. Keane's *Big Maggie* (Douglas Fairbanks Theatre) is touted as a long-running Dublin hit, one can only surmise that the Irish do not have television soap operas. If they did, *Big Maggie*'s domestic squabbles, scandals and stereotyped characters would bore by comparison. Perhaps the play needs a spirited native cast to endure itself; here it receives a production which seldom even flickers.

There is some sparkle in *Friends at the Billie Holiday Theatre*, but the author, Samm-Art Williams, is unlikely to repeat the success of his 1980 Tony-nominee *Home* unless he decides whether he is writing domestic comedy or farce. The comedy, about a woman who is a giver and wants the people around her to even up the score a little, has promise but not focus. The farce, with the woman's blind husband and blind former lover living in her huge house but unaware of each other until Act II,

when they miss and then succeed in meeting in hilarious slapstick encounters, also has merit but takes an interminable first act to set up.

The one tonic to arrive lately is *The Vi-Ton-Ka Medicine Show*, the very last of its kind to play Manhattan and scheduled only until next Sunday because most of its authentic performers are now too elderly for an open run. The show is in celebration of off-Broadway's American Place Theatre's twentieth anniversary. Because its mandate is producing American plays, the company decided to give a fond farewell to one of the country's three indigenous theatrical forms. Musical comedy survives, but minstrelsy is dead, and so, after this, is the genuine *Medicine Show*, a form which inspired vaudeville and spawned such performers as Houdini, Buster Keaton and Red Skelton.

As the MC/ventriloquist/cowboy singer/comic Colonel Buster Does explains, the *Medicine Show* was the

only entertainment rural America knew for over a century. Its roots show for worse in some painfully corny jokes, but mostly for better in jolly music ranging from Blue Grass and blues lustily sung by the 82-year-old Mary Smith McClain to a tune played on a fiddle and an anvil chorus duet of organ and bull-whip.

A great delight is Leroy Watts's *Chair Dance*, a soft-shoe routine performed sitting in order to lure customers down front for "Doc" Fred Bloodgood's tonic-selling spiel, delivered so smoothly one longs to be a sucker. The contrast between the "down-home" flavour of the *Medicine Show* and the sleek sophistication of *A Chorus Line* illustrates the rich variety in New York theatre. They were once novelties, and can give us hope each time the house lights dim this season that we may encounter their successors.

Holly Hill

Theatre in London

Scream of feminist outrage

Masterpieces

Royal Court Upstairs

After seeing *Ripen Our Darkness* I bestowed some patronizingly masculine compliments on Sarah Daniels as a gifted feminist playwright with much to offer to the general public. But, after her return to Sloane Square last August with *The Devil's Gateway* and now this new piece, I think I got Miss Daniels wrong, as she seems less interested in writing good plays than in staging consciousness-raising sessions.

Masterpieces is a scream of outrage against the pornography trade, seen as directly responsible for rape, sex murder and jokes about women. To put her case, Miss Daniels repeats the pattern of *The Devil's Gateway* and tells another story about a feminist innocent who gets an education in the ways of the world along with a few other hapless women, who gradually comb the men out of their lives and celebrate their liberation with a picnic.

The heroine this time is Rowena, a social worker with a miserably married mother and a schoolteacher sister already an

obsessive porn abolitionist as a result of having complicated so much of it. The opening family dinner party sets the tone. Coarse jokes pass between the menfolk, while Rowena sits politely beaming; when her mother attempts a joke, she is at once slapped down by her appalling husband.

The glowing sister, Yvonne, then adds to the merriment. How many men does it take to tile a bathroom? "Three, but you have to slice them thinly." Make the most of that; there are not many laughs to follow.

Hot on the porn trail, Rowena finally receives a full blast of the hard stuff from Yvonne's daily haul. Just how a social worker can have gone about her business in blithe ignorance of flagellation and masturbation appliances is a question Miss Daniels leaves unexamined. Suffice it to say that Rowena has a nasty shock, and Kathryn Pogson's opening, trusting features harden into a grim, twitchy mask that persists for the rest of the production. All men are beasts. It avails her husband nothing to protest that it was he who first introduced her to *The Female Eunuch*; his

passive compliance with the trade simply places him at one end of the spectrum of male guilt that leads to the director-killer of the "snuff" movie that finally prompts her to push a strange man, who dares to address her, under a passing train.

To her credit, Miss Daniels introduces a trial scene early on, giving you some preparation for this unlikely turn of events. But, with such an easy target as this, most of the evening is staged with strident overkill. If Rowena's luckless client gets a job, she is bound to lose it through sexual harassment; if a boy commits rape, of course his bedroom is full of back-numbers.

The domestic rows, when Rowena comes into the open, substitute shrieking insult for argument. Part I Love, doubling as Yvonne and the working-class mother, contributes an oasis of humanity in Jules Wright's production; and the selfless William Hoyland offers a no less generous display of unspeakable male stereotypes. My apologies to Susan Jameson, whose performance as Jo in the Hampstead premiere of *The Hard Shoulder* I wrongly



Kathryn Pogson: a grim, twitchy mask

attributed to Liza Goddard in my notice of the Aldwych version.

Irving Wardle

Womberang/Clients
Croydon Warehouse

Maureen O'Brien, playing the central character in Sue Townsend's double bill, is unrecognizable. I remember her mainly as Nina and Portia and a suspected Victorian poisoner from *Balham*. Here she bursts into Kate Burnett's clinic set as a rat's-tail blonde (dyed) in caked green eye-shadow, protruding jersey and cheap fur coat, ringing a school handbell to summon attention and stubbing her cigarette in a plant pot.

Her name, necessarily, is Rita and, while the duty gynaecologist takes a boozy siesta, she sets the chairs in a cosy circle, passes round the gin, gets a pregnant girl carried upstairs just in time, attacks two Jehovah's Witnesses peacefully reading *The Watchtower*, reduces the staff to hysterics and encourages a terminally-cancerous granny to do a Spanish dance in her corset with castanet obligato from her false teeth. All this would be funnier if it were more credible - browbeaten by Rita and discovering that the novel is not for sexual intercourse, the bickering priests have a passionate session in a cubicle and come out mooning romantically - and if Rita's putting of the world to rights were not done by conceitedly contemptuous bullying.

Just how lovable she is meant to be emerges in the second play, showing her at home with a social worker. He is having an affair with a policewoman (some authors never mock their characters by halves) but is so infuriated with Rita, who withers him on sight, that he offers his hourly fee to be comforted himself. One final twist is too good to reveal; otherwise, Rita's smug prickliness makes it increasingly hard to feel for her as she suffers from broken marriage, nervous breakdown and loss of children into care, or to support her guerrilla warfare for the little man, or mostly woman, against faceless authority.

As well as Miss O'Brien, whose swaggering, lip-pursing and leering manner are very tiring, Maureen Warren and Barbara Keogh do delightful studies in elderly uncomplaining, Tricia Kelly and Alan Barker contribute a brilliant treble each and Janet Kay is endearing as Rita's loyal black girl Friday, Sue Pomeroy directs.

Anthony Masters

● The pianist Claudio Arrau has been awarded the 1983 music prize of the International Music Council of UNESCO. Other winners this year include Herbert von Karajan and the Royal Swedish Academy of Music.

Concerts

LPO/Conlon
Festival Hall

James Conlon is clearly taking a little time to get used to the London Philharmonic Orchestra. For the second of his three concerts with them in London he conducted two works from the standard repertoire, but in neither could he command a really tight discipline from his players; nor did he convincingly stamp any personal view on the music.

In Brahms's Second Piano Concerto he allowed many phrases to remain unshaped. His awkward rhythms gave the Scherzo an uncomfortably lumpy feel, quelling its usual fearsome eruptions, and frequently the spectre of untidy ensemble made one suspect his

ability to beat time with reliable clarity.

This despite an orchestra whose actual sounds - sweet, rich strings, ringing horns and carefully shaped oboe and cello solos - might have led us to expect rather more. In fact only in the finale, imperceptibly the least demanding of the movements, did the performance really take wing.

No blame for this could be attached to the soloist, Horacio Gutierrez, whose playing proved that you need to be sensitive as well as energetic to do this physically demanding work fullest justice. His sheer ability to play the right notes was astonishing, but more so was the subtlety of his touch.

Perhaps some weight was missing from the first movement; yet it had depth and

tenacity enough. And, despite Mr Gutierrez's generally romantic approach, a certain detached quality helped to keep us mindful of the work's classical antecedents and of its legacy to younger German composers.

Mr Conlon's task should have been simpler in Dvorak's "New World" Symphony, with no soloist to attend to and a much less stormy emotional ride to negotiate. But his performance was only business-like, with no first movement exposition repeat and with speeds on the brisk side.

I wonder, too, whether he noticed the timpanist, Alan Cumberland, perpetrating a sadly fashionable heresy by decorating his part with portions lifted from the double basses.

Stephen Pettitt

Sinfonietta/Atherton
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Oliver Messiaen could hardly have hoped for a worthier tribute for his 75th birthday than the London Sinfonietta's mastery performance on Tuesday with David Atherton of his *From the Canyons to the Stars*, written for piano and orchestra between 1971 and 1974 following a trip to Utah.

It was a rich and complete experience, deepened no doubt for many young people in the audience by the orchestra's two preparatory educational projects, sharpened for the rest of us by George Benjamin's lucid and lively pre-concert talk.

The weight of Messiaen's three composing years and the performance's two hours were

seemingly apparent in this, the second of two presentations in a year, textures were refined, voicings were purified, rhythms and resonances were super-precise. Compared with the composer's massive opera *Saint-François d'Assise*, planned for Paris this November, the forces are modest: the spectrum of bird-song, colour, earth, air and sea sounds is suspended in a rare, almost perfect equipoise between sound and silence, action and meditation.

The busy-ness, the dispersal of what Messiaen has called "the surfact of energy" of "Cedar Breaks", for instance, is juxtaposed with the extraordinary horn solo of "Interstellar Call". Here, Philip Eastop found, with Messiaen, the strange primitivism that comes from a fusion of imaginative

imitation with a calling forth of the instrument's own "inscape". With soloists like Paul Crossley (piano), James Holland (xyloimba) and David Johnson (glockenspiel), with the miracle of the earth-echoing geophone, and with a palette of percussive wind, whistling strings and liquid percussion, it is tempting to hear and write only of timbres.

But what quickens the work's spirit is its affirmation of rhythm, its joy, too, in melody, and above all the sense of the sanctity of sound's existence in time, epitomized in Messiaen's transmutation of the call of the wood thrush into a perfect aural embodiment of the concept of naming, and of the individuation of creation.

Hilary Finch

Patrick Gibbs on
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SPECTRUM

The popular sound of intellect

The Times profile:
Radio 3

At the height of the most exciting one-day cricket match between England and New Zealand last month, Radio 3, relaying the cricket as it does every year turned over as planned to a live broadcast of *Faust* from Covent Garden. Just before the switch at 7pm, Ian McIntyre, controller of Radio 3, was asked to hold the opera and let the cricket, now reaching a peak of tension, run on. He refused, feeling that the preferences of Radio 3's music listeners called for adherence to the schedules. Next morning, 300 abusive telephone calls and dozens of letters of complaint reached Broadcasting House.

All institutions as venerated as Radio 3 attract opprobrium as intense as this in its hostility. For nearly 40 years, two generations of British listeners have developed a devoted allegiance to their unique cultural station, and when things seem out of place, an implacable fury. Ruffled feelings are commonplace.

Nevertheless the network today appears to be in a state of unusual embattlement, with producers fretting over censorship and control, contributors worrying about their future, and listeners complaining that Radio 3 is no longer, as it once was, meeting their particular tastes. For some it has become too prissy, a little conservative; for others, too avant garde; for others again, too chatty. Is it all the nature of the beast, or has Radio 3 fallen on fractious times?

Radio 3 - or the Third Programme as it began life - was the child of Sir William Haley, director general of the BBC immediately after the war. He dreamt of founding a network that would have no fixed time points, so that plays, operas and features could run their course regardless of Big Ben, and, more importantly, with no regard for popularity.

At the end of September 1946, the Third Programme came on the air. *The Times* welcomed its arrival as a "powerful newcomer among the agents of enlightened democracy". And for the most part the Third Programme did precisely what it had set out to do.

Those early years, in the minds and memories of a whole school of listeners, were charmed ones, and they lasted well into the 1960s. Philip French, a producer of talks and documentaries, recalls: "When I started everyone at a department meeting was a poet, a playwright, or a biographer. They wore three-piece suits and bowler hats. When someone was mentioned as a possible speaker, someone else would be bound to ask: 'But has he got a Third Programme mind?'" In those days, no one worried about whether or not there was an audience: excellence was enough.

Still, the Third Programme had its critics, particularly among the "anti-highbrows", both inside Broadcasting House and out. There were complaints about the plummy accents of the presenters, with their ineffable superiority and their Latin and Greek tags, and about the unattractive elitism of putting on programmes no one could understand.

It was under P H Newby, a reserved and patient former talks producer (later winner of the first Booker Prize), that the question of change became more serious. In 1968 Gerry Mansell, a former controller of Radio 4 and the Music Programme, was seconded to redesign and restructure the entire volume of BBC's radio output, which was felt by the board to have fallen into a state of overlap and untidiness. *Broadcasting in the Seventies* called for a "realignment" of the network that had by now been renamed Radio 3 realigned with Radio 4, leaving 3 with

about 100 hours of serious music each week but only eight of speech.

When plans for the new streamlined service were announced, one hundred and thirty four radio producers wrote to *The Times* protesting that the glory of the old network was finally gone and that the Philistines had triumphed.

Nonetheless, the changes went ahead. And when listeners and producers paused to consider they found that nothing fundamental had actually changed. A cultural ghetto had not in fact been created.

"The Third Programme is dead: long live the Third Programme" P. H. Newby exclaimed, before being succeeded as controller by Stephen Hearst, an exuberant and mercurial Viennese once described as a "benevolent earthquake", who came to Radio 3 from television and never quite managed to shake off the snobbish reproach all founding fathers of radio feel for television. "I was thought to be a barbarian", Hearst says.

He presided over a period of relative tranquillity, but agonized over the morality of making the poor (who listened to Radio 1 and 2) subsidize the arcane pleasures of the rich. He worried about the balance between music and talk and asked himself whether it was right to run a network that most of the British public could neither understand nor wanted to hear.

Radio 3, as inherited by its sixth controller, Ian McIntyre, in November 1978 was the same byzantine, inverted institution - as one producer describes it - it has always been. McIntyre arrived at Radio 3 bloodied by an unhappy and controversial period as controller of Radio 4. He was a figure very unlike the restrained *laissez faire* personalities who had preceded him. A former Conservative candidate with fluent French, Russian and Norwegian, (he is married to a Norwegian) he is described by colleagues as a formidable debater with nerves of steel, a man who is clear-headed and who has never been seen to lose his temper. "He's intellectually fearless", but he's also a bit of a prig when it comes to language, one of them says.

After 32 years in which producers had done pretty well what they wished to do, McIntyre intended to do, McIntyre intended to do, McIntyre intended to do. His regular and apparently tough fortnightly meetings with producers, editors and heads of departments, at which past programmes are analyzed and future ones minutely dissected, are not popular with everyone.

There was not very much to be done about music, the 5,000 hours a year of which is the backbone of the network. "Music is a great machine that trundles on". The trundling has been and continues for many listeners to be the glory and justification of the network, with its 120 or so operas a year, 30 of them live relays, its "Composer of the Week" and its orchestral symphonies, even though critics grumble that there is too much modern music in the early mornings and that increasingly no one can find the music he wants at the times he wants it.

But a war about words was on. Ian McIntyre, who had come from current affairs, cared more than his predecessors about words.

In some ways, he has done no more than push a little faster along the lines written by Newby and Hearst: he has given great emphasis both to the clarity of presentation of programmes and to the spoken material which has been creeping steadily back on to the network over the last ten years.

"There seemed to be a feeling once of anything goes on Radio 3," Ian McIntyre says. "The network was



The Radio 3 team: from left to right, Tom Crowe, Tony Scotland, Elaine Padmore, John Holmstrom, Cornac Rigby, Donald Macleod, Patricia Hughes, Peter Barker, Malcolm Rathven, Donald Price and Ray Williamson.

Still holding its audience

The BBC's Third Programme came on the air at 8pm on September 29, 1946, with five to six hours a day at its disposal in which to lead the public into new, unexplored paths in music, speech and drama. In time, it absorbed the daytime music programme, a study session and sports, was rechristened Radio 3, and "realigned" with Radio 4, having been allocated 100 hours a week of serious music and only eight of speech.

Structurally, Radio 3 is a confusing, overlapping entity, with at its head a controller and underneath him one editor for Music and a presenter's Editor. There are 12 presenters. Radio 3 draws its programmes from some 100 producers belonging to four separate departments: Radio 3 Music; Drama; Talks and Documentaries; Outside Broadcasting and Sport.

In 1981/82 the BBC spent £132m on its radio networks, including local and regional radio, of which roughly half went on overheads and half on production costs. Of these, Radio 3 swallowed £22m (excluding the cost of transmitter and distribution), or 17 per cent. Radio 1 £12m (9 per cent), Radio 2 £25m (19 per cent) and Radio 4 £29m (22 per cent).

During that period, Radio 3 put out 4,824 hours of music, 445 of current affairs, 206 of news, 141 of drama, 429 of sport and six of light entertainment.

Of BBC's four radio networks, Radio 3 is alone in not having lost substantial numbers of listeners in the last decade. Radio 1's share of the average audience of the United Kingdom population over the age of five dropped from 5 per cent in the first quarter of 1972 to 2.4 per cent in the first quarter of 1982. Radio 2 from 2.5 per cent to 1.3 per cent and Radio 4 from 1.5 per cent to 0.9 per cent. Radio 5 remained unchanged at 0.1 per cent.

FINDINGS

A series reporting on research: FOOD SCIENCE

It could be used as a valuable supplement for vegetable protein in human diets.

Guinea rich



Another unconventional source of protein which has been arousing scientific interest recently is the guinea pig. It is a common pet in the western world, is a native of South America, where it has been used as a meat animal for centuries. In Bolivia and Peru, guinea pigs are still a source of meat in rural communities. Cultivation of the guinea pig has been on a similar basis to the tending of domesticated animals in feudal Europe: the animals are treated as members of the household and often live under their owner's bed.

However, it has now been suggested that guinea pigs might be farmed intensively. One advantage is that they will eat almost anything and will convert it efficiently into meat. Secondly, they are prolific, producing up to five litters a year.

Guinea pig pilot farms, in which the animals are kept in concrete pens, have been developed in Peru. However, it would also be possible to keep them in cheaper units, built of adobe. There they could be fed on green vegetables for about three months after weaning. In order to reach a marketable weight. At the end of this period, the carcass weighs about three quarters of a pound.

Perfect mash

What makes perfect mashed potato? If the advertisements are to be believed, it is powder from a packet. But this doesn't answer the question properly. Recently, scientists at the Food Research Institute in Norwich have been looking at "home made" mash, to see whether the type of potato used plays a significant part. They checked mashed potato made with different varieties grown at several sites, using different physical tests and correlating these with sensory qualities - mealiness, moisture and structure (coarse or smooth). The most important factor turned out to be the dry matter weight of the potato, that is the percentage of solids which it contained. This, in turn, depended much less on where it came from. Different varieties grown at a single site could not be differentiated by the sensory panel, but the further north the potatoes were grown, the smoother the resultant mash.

Nature's 'cures'

In recent years, literally thousands of different substances have been identified as potential carcinogens. Part of the reason for this "explosion" has been the development of simple tests which check whether substances cause mutations in bacteria and other simple life-forms, and the belief that mutagenicity and carcinogenicity are

linked. One of the most famous of these tests is the Ames test, named after its developer, University of California biologist Bruce Ames.

Recently Ames has turned his attention to a question which has cast doubt on the validity of the mutagen-carcinogen correlation. That is, if so many substances are carcinogenic, why is cancer not far more prevalent than it actually is? For the Ames and similar tests have not drawn attention only to possible carcinogens among synthetic chemicals. They have found suspect substances in almost every foodstuff.

Coffee, for example, may contain carcinogens: derived from burnt material formed during roasting. It also contains a natural mutagen called chlorogenic acid and, of course, caffeine, which can interfere with molecular repair mechanisms. In a recent scientific paper, Ames has listed natural mutagens in pepper, mushrooms, celery, figs, potatoes and broad beans, to name but a few. He points out that many of these substances may have developed during evolution as natural pesticides to protect the plants from insects and fungal predators.

It is believed that many of the carcinogens, if they cause cancer, do so by causing the production of a hyperactive form of oxygen. The anticarcinogens, on the other hand, mop this up and prevent it from damaging living cells. Among the anticarcinogens identified by Ames are vitamins C and E, selenium and carotene. He suggests that, rather than being too concerned about eliminating carcinogens from our diet - clearly impossible if there are so many of them - we should concentrate on ensuring an adequate supply of anticarcinogens.

Martin Sherwood

moreover...
Miles Kington

War games
in no
man's land

Mills and Bang - the imprint that appeals to men and women. Yes, our list of new novels which combine military daring and mad romance, battle orders and *billets-doux*, has proved a runaway success this summer. Here to greet autumn is another handful of unforgettable yarns that combine the daring of men with the love of women.

Passion on Parade by Samantha Browne. It was halfway through the Great War, and the General Staff were in a quandary. They feared the Germans a bit. They feared their French allies quite a lot. But above all they feared Captain Drusilla Salmon.

"No man's land?" she had cried, when she first arrived. "No woman's land, more like. If a woman had been in charge of this place, it wouldn't be in this kind of a mess."

She had a point, the General Staff privately admitted. The area between the German and the British lines had not been well maintained and could do with a bit of a wash and a brush-up. But they weren't prepared for Captain Salmon to organize a series of squads to go out at night and completely reorganize no man's land. Craters were filled in, barbed wire cleared away, the whole area re-seeded, until it looked not unlike one of the better municipal parks in Cheltenham.

"Trouble is, we're meant to be fighting a war, not redecorating France," said the General Staff, and they sent their youngest member, Colonel Chambers, to talk to her. "My darling," said Colonel Chambers, for he already knew her better than the General Staff suspected, "we are very grateful for all your housework, as it were. But tomorrow night there is to be a general advance, so keep your squads well clear."

"There will be no advance over my no man's land," thundered Drusilla. God, how well Khaki suited her hair, thought Chambers. "Tomorrow night my men are putting out white benches and starting on a nine hole pitch to putt course. That's final."

Will the British Army advance? Will Colonel Chambers win her over? Will Captain Salmon be tempted to tip off the Germans in order to prevent the advance? A nail-biting story.

Research a Far Flap by Rusa Lahbi

When Knut, a corporal in the Danish Army, is sent out to the Middle East as part of a UN peace-keeping contingent, he thinks of it as just another chance to get a sun-tan. When Lala, a nurse with the Indian peace-keeping contingent, is sent to the Middle East - which she quite understandably thinks of as the Middle West - she sees it as part of her mission to heal, as she has a sun-tan already. But a chance meeting in a wine bar inflames them both with passion.

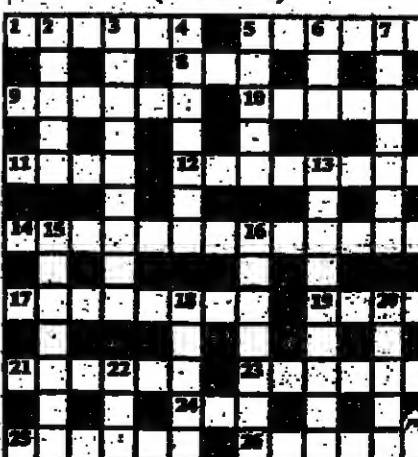
"When this terrible peace is over," says Knut, "I will come back to your tepees and live with you."

"I think you are thinking of Red Indians," explains Lala. "I am the other kind, from India."

While Knut is working this out, Lala meets Jean-Louis, a sergeant with the French peace-keeping force and the only man she has ever met who can successfully explain structuralism to her. Torn between the blonde Nordic beauty of Knut and the fiercely honest mind of Jean-Louis, she thinks of committing suicide by walking down the main street of Beirut. Then she has a better idea: she will get Knut and Jean-Louis to fight a duel.

Before the duel can take place, however, she meets Louise, a radical feminist with the CIA murder squad attached to the American peace mission, who persuades Lala that she is only acting out a stereotyped role wished upon her by Jean-Louis and Knut. They decide to run away together. Unfortunately, the night before the elopement Lala meets an Italian translator called Danilo, a rather effeminate wimp attached to the Red Cross and she is seized by an uncontrollable urge to mend his socks. Just finishing the last pair at dawn, she sees from the window Knut and Jean-Louis marching out for their duel.

Caroline Moorehead

CONCISE CROSSWORD
(No 174)

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| ACROSS | DOWN |
| 1 Body stagnation (5) | 2 Jewelled headpiece (5) |
| 3 With hands on hips (6) | 4 Extravoluntary activity (5,4) |
| 5 Phone (3) | 6 Goggles (7) |
| 7 Charity sale (6) | 8 Communion table (5) |
| 9 Fee schedule (6) | 10 Int vehicle number (1,1,1) |
| 11 Well-opening (4) | 12 Foolish person (7) |
| 13 Arduous task (8) | 14 Muddled Biblical pigs (8,5) |
| 15 Unpurified nonchance (4,4) | 16 Urban residence (9) |
| 17 Riding horse (4) | 18 Insulating (7) |
| 19 Dandruff, 24 Sob story, 25 Dail 26 Sheriff 27 Nelson | 16 Infinite (7) |
| 20 Cupure (5) | 18 Speech ability (5) |
| 21 Actor's union (6) | 20 Cupure (5) |
| 22 Curative agent (6) | 22 Supplicate (3) |
| 23 Foam (6) | |

SOLUTION TO No 173
ACROSS: 1 Cassis 4 Sniffer 7 Dash 8 Xylocarp 9 Cut price 12 Das 15 Filman 16 Avoids 17 Ash 19 Dandruff 24 Sob story 25 Dail 26 Sheriff 27 Nelson
DOWN: 1 Code 2 Sasquatch 3 Sizer 4 Sallie 5 Fact 6 Error 10 Field 11 Ewer 12 Drop seeds 13 Sas 14 Rhee 18 Slish 20 Aloor 21 Doves 22 USSR 23 Zion

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ARROW SCIENCE FICTION

BOOKS

The Boss as PM

Margaret Thatcher

Wife, Mother, Politician
By Penny Junor
(Sidgwick & Jackson, £8.95)

The star scene in this brief, quite intelligent account of the domestic life of our first female Prime Minister concerns Mrs Thatcher and some undercooked potatoes she served for Sunday supper after a meeting of her staff at No 10. She is no diploma performer in the kitchen, and the potatoes were as hard as rocks. Her minions, somewhat cowed by the occasion, realizing that this was not a chef one should complain to, went on desperately chewing until she herself discovered the potatoes were uneatable. At which point, did she cheer them up by offering them chicken or a beautiful beef? Or did she next time they came to supper? If that is your assumption you do not know your Prime Minister. She promised them some better baked potatoes the next week.

Whence Mrs Thatcher's legendary fixity of purpose? A book of this sort - a 200-word race through the family anecdotes with distant thunder signifying politics and power - is hardly likely to provide the total answer to a mystery which civilization as a whole finds pretty baffling. But Penny Junor makes a very reasonable shot at it, describing rather well the uncompromising outlook encouraged by Margaret's strict upbringing in Grantham, the details of which, down to the last side of bacon and the cheapest tin of biscuits in her father's corner shop will already be familiar to connoisseurs of the childhoods of the famous. I should like to have heard more of Margaret's maternal grandmother, a Dickensian kind of character who lived with the family throughout her early childhood and whose compulsive mothering pro industry and cleanliness obviously fell on anything but stony ground.

What is fascinating is the early age at which it struck the future Mrs Thatcher that the things which women like to do in little gaggles - gossip, giggle, compare hair styles, someone one another's bridesmaids, leave the men at dinner parties - were not things she enjoyed; nor were they things which she

was good at. Some of us, when such truths strike us, despondently embark on writing long and complex novels. Another of the options is to make oneself Prime Minister; the most devastating way of saying: "Well, to hell with that."

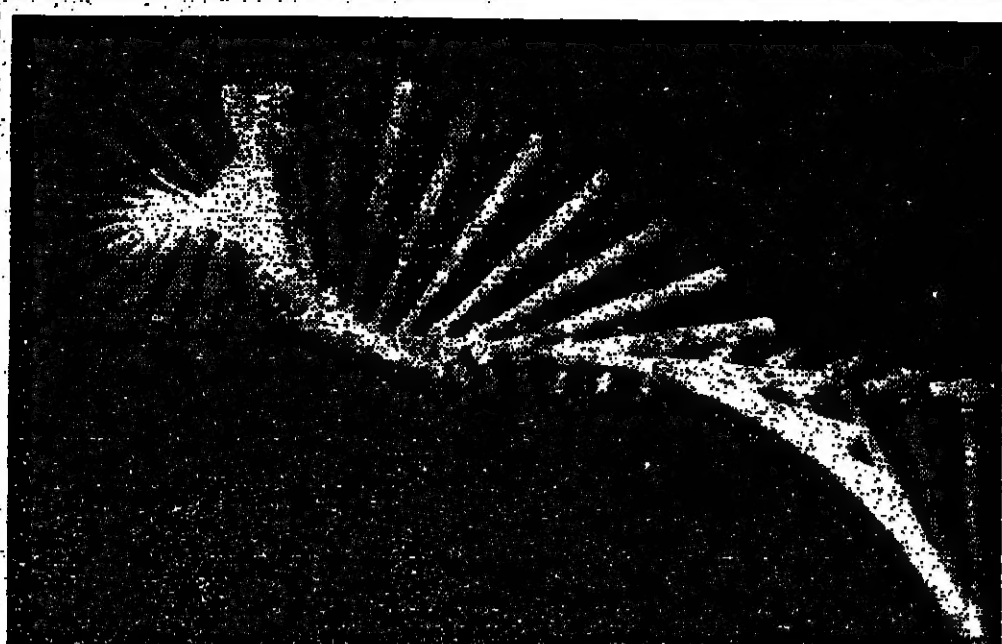
There have indeed been dinner parties at which Mrs Thatcher has gone out with the ladies leaving her wife pontificating at the table. Mrs Thatcher as a wife has broken the rules ruthlessly. (How lovely to discover that in real life as in *Private Eye* she is "The Boss" to Denis.) She has by no means filled the role of the conventional mother, having seldom had the time to spare for playing Snakes and Ladders.

How on earth has Mrs Thatcher ever got away with it? How has she sustained such a remarkably unorthodox interpretation of the role of wife and mother, concept of freedom beyond the wildest dreams of most female British citizens, within the daunting context of her own position as leader of a Cabinet of men who, if not absolute male chauvinists give one the impression of expecting a clearly laundered shirt put out each morning, and b) as protagonist of a party policy strong on the upholding of traditional values and the sanctity of family?

This book is very pertinent in its analysis of Mrs Thatcher's dual personality. In the house her attributes seem predominantly masculine: firm and unemotional. With her ministers she shows more female wiles, more sexuality, favouring relationships which border on flirtation. If one of her ministers can really be believed, Mrs Thatcher's Cabinet is a kind of wish fulfillment Norman Tebbit in the role of her long lost ideal husband, Cecil Parkinson "the son she wished she'd had".

Mrs Thatcher obviously has a menage sense of humour: A great part of her success is the absolute conviction with which she binds together her male and female roles. Penny Junor castigates her for her missing sense of humour. But she is wrong to do so. Her solemnity is crucial. Take that gravity away and the Prime Minister collapses. A funny Mrs Thatcher is a terrifying thought.

Fiona MacCarthy



The flying hammer. High-speed stroboscopic lighting has created a dinosaur's rib-cage out of a ball peen hammer in flight. From *Split Second, the World of High-Speed Photography*, by Stephen Dalton (Dent, £10.95)

On losing one's marbles

Loot
By Russell Chamberlin
(Thames & Hudson, £8.95)

This well-written, well-researched and well-illustrated book is about something that has gone on from time immemorial - the simple greed of human nature expressing itself by the stealing of other people's art treasures. The subtitle of the book is "other heritage plunder", and it is concerned with what the French, who still proudly display the Venus de Milo and the Victory of Samothrace in what was the Musée Napoleon and is now the Louvre, call *l'eglisme* - "the retention by richer nations of the cultural treasures of poorer nations, usually obtained under duress".

Chamberlin begins with the marbles of Greece and quotes the wise words of Adolf Michaelis: "only blind passion could doubt that Lord Elgin's act was an act of preservation", and so it was, a splendid and brilliant act. In 1924 a hundred years after Byron's death at Missolonghi the philhellene diplomat, Harold Nicolson went personally to see Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald and made an impassioned plea

for the marbles to be returned as a fitting gesture to mark the centenary. Ramsay, unaccountably, did not respond warmly to such a plea on behalf of a small and poor nation. The Greeks now plead again, but it looks as though the British Government, advised by the Director and Trustees of the British Museum, are Ramsay-macmen.

They are surely misguided. We should return to their countries of origin the major, important and emotive objects that we have collected and stolen from the Mediterranean, Africa and Asia. The Elgin marbles should go back to Greece if a proper museum is provided for them; we should return the Rosetta stone to Egypt and it should be displayed in the entrance of a renovated Cairo Museum along side the bust of Nefertiti returned by the Germans. The great museums of Europe and America should retain their representative collections of the art and artefacts of the world but give back the five-star objects which are our common patrimony. These are my views. Chamberlin does not give his views on the return of cultural property, and his book is the poorer for this.

Everyone should read this

book and ponder the issues involved. It is a series of ten essays, and not a complete history of the looting of art treasures such as Karl Mayer attempted in his *The Plundered Past* and Francis Taylor in his *The Taste of Angels*. The voyages of the four bronze horses of San Marco bear constant re-telling and the parade of Napoleonic loot in the Champ de Mars on 27 July 1978 seems, these days, almost unbelievable. But I put the book down wanting more information: where is Schliemann's alleged "Treasure of Priam," and where the Treasure of Dorak - if it ever existed?

Sometimes loot is arranged by proper or improper purchase. The sale rooms of Bond Street and Madison Avenue are full of genuine antiquities dubiously obtained. It is worth remembering that in 1898 Sir Edward Antrobus offered to sell to the British nation Stonehenge for £125,000; it was eventually bought by Cecil Chubb in 1913 for £6,600. What if, in 1898, it had been bought by some organization like Britain and Bailey and we had not been able to prevent its removal to America? Would we now, Mercouri-Wise, be asking America to give us back our stones.

Glyn Daniel

Weimar at the opera

Otto Klemperer

His Life and Times, Volume 1, 1885-1933

By Peter Heyworth
(Cambridge, £15)

Otto Klemperer's reputation in Britain rests on the London concert appearances and recordings he made for Walter Legge at Columbia and EMI during the last 20 years of his life. The Klemperer of Peter Heyworth's scholarly first volume of biography is the ardent disciple of Mahler, and radical director of various German opera houses, supremely the Kroll in Berlin which from 1928 to 1932 under his direction earned itself a unique place in the history of the form. This Klemperer emerges as a cross between rogne-elephant, Lucifer and God.

Born in Breslau in 1885, Klemperer was a manic depressive Jew of abnormal height, who turned Catholic not, like Mahler, for professional reasons, but because he found Christianity intellectually attractive. When manic, he conducted *Tannhauser* with his feet on the desk, composed, womanized and compelled lyric sopranos to tackle unsuitable roles at his command. In depression, he tore up his works, and disappeared into sanatoria for weeks or months on end, restoring his calm and studying scores. As an artist, Heyworth points out, he stood between two worlds: he was both Mahlerian expressionist and Stravinskian neo-classicist, earning the warm admiration of Trotsky in Moscow and of Oberbürgermeister Adenauer in Cologne.

Music critics are not noted for an expressive grasp of political realities - in this country, they generally do not need one - so the first thing to welcome in *Otto Klemperer* is Peter Heyworth's wide reading and comprehension of political developments in Germany and Soviet Russia between the Bolshevik Revolution and the advent of the Third Reich. I am not yet convinced that more than 200 pages are required to write about Klemperer's early years in Hamburg, Prague, Wiesbaden and Cologne before he arrived at the Kroll, although this may become clear when the second volume appears and the structure of the whole is

revealed, but the great interest in this first volume lies in the pocket history of the Kroll it contained which, at 150 pages, is by far the fullest to appear in English to date. It fills a significant gap in our knowledge of Weimar Berlin.

A political understanding is central to the Kroll, which was entirely a political creation (1924, though effectively only from Klemperer's arrival in '28) and died a political death (1932). The Kroll was an SPD initiative designed to provide opera for the working and lower middle class supporters of the Republic as the historic house on Unter den Linden had provided for court, military and bourgeois society before the First World War. The bulk of its



Klemperer. Woodcut by Ewald Dülberg, 1917.

audience was to come from the Volksbühne which was neither the first nor last subscription-body to discover that its subscribers, even when voting Socialist, Communist or not voting at all, retained conservative tastes in the performing arts. They did not want Schoenberg's *Vom Heute auf Morgen* or Stravinsky's *Oedipus Rex* or even *Lulu*, they wanted *Carmen*, *Traviata* and *Bohème*.

Hans Curjel, described by Heyworth as the Kroll's ideological mainspring, believed that "art and society are now sweeping to a new synthesis". Also, they were not, except in the minds of cultural ideologues like Curjel, Josef Goebbels and Bert Brecht, and as support for the Nazis and the SPD respectively waxed and waned, so the mathematics of coalition added up against the Kroll in the committees of patronage and power. In true Weimar style the Kroll produced its most sustained sequence of brilliant work - *Figaro*, *Louise*, *Butterfly*

and *Perichole* - in the hectic hour preceding its death. (Three of them, be it noted, without Klemperer's Olympian hand.) All this took place at the time when Liliam Baylis was moving heaven and earth to achieve many of the Kroll Opera's aims with no one to help her but God and Emma Cons. If the circumstances surrounding the fall of the Kroll begin to sound more familiar today than they would have done to The Lady that is because we now have *Kulturpolitik* 100. As the GLC sets off bravely on another long march for the great audience which neither Dr Klemperer, Miss Baylis or Comrade Brecht ever found, and it is proposed that two of our four national companies should be "rescued" from intractable unprofitability by being taken over by the Government itself, the permitted death of a four year old opera company half a century ago becomes of the greatest relevance and interest.

Besides, we owe the Kroll a good deal. Heyworth makes it clear for the first time both how limited its real achievements were - only half a dozen productions realized its ideals of music theatre to the full and Klemperer's own views on production were as ambivalent as his attitudes to contemporary music and design - and how central its example has been in the age when opera has ceased to be a creative and become primarily an interpretative art. (And this, too, when the number of great singing interpreters has dramatically declined.)

Without the Kroll's *Flying Dutchman*, Wieland Wagner declared, there would have been no New Bayreuth; without the green memory of the Kroll there would have been no Komische Oper in wrecked Berlin after the war, which means that companies like the Welsh and English National might not be the flourishing centres of music-theatre - sometimes putting the National and the RSC in the shade - that they are today. It is an important and enthralling story and, apart from a disruptive fondness for interesting footnotes, and a surprisingly mean habit for playing down the achievements of Klemperer's rivals like Erich Kleiber which does his protagonist no good, Mr Heyworth tells it very well.

Michael Ratcliffe

Leila

By J. P. Donleavy
(Allen Lane, £8.95)

Time after Time
By Molly Keane
(Andre Deutsch, £7.95)

There is a marvellous passage in *Leila* when the Mental Marquis of Farnham is mistakenly given gravy on his ice-cream instead of chocolate sauce. Farnham - a man who salutes corks off champagne bottles and sits after dinner in his London club with baron's knickers on his head - asks for the recipe. Donleavy himself is a pastmaster at dishing up the same old stuff and trying to pass it off as something new. A lot of him has gone a little way, and this sequel to *The Desires of Darcy*, *Gentleman* explores an all too familiar territory. The shy and elegant Darcy takes the squealing train from Dublin to the heavily begoggled of his home. Andromeda Park is in a state of crumbling dilapidation. Uncaring of the chronic leaks,

Darcy is bewitched by Leila, a raven-haired addition to his staff. A weak, insubstantial creation, Leila professes love one moment and the next marries the Mental Marquis. Out of his mind with lust, Darcy finds solace in the arms and feeble legs of fox-hunting madams. No shortage of giddy-boyo in this novel, except with its hollow centre, Leila.

As ever, Donleavy writes extremely well, combining Celtic sadness with Priggenan reverie. Just a pity he doesn't put a full stop to some of his more unaccompanied excesses - and like the Mental Marquis's father "hang up his old testicles to dry".

Among the guests at one of Darcy's meals are some spinster sisters whose celibacy totals more than 300 years. They could easily be the Swift sisters from the Durrageless estate. With a mischievous glint in her eye, Molly Keane has forced them to live together with their brother, as Minnie intended, in a damp decaying house which is no more than an extended play-pen. Jasper occupies himself with cooking. April stays upstairs nipping vodka and changing into beautiful clothes. May takes the one car off to her floral club, while at 64, Baby June tends the farm and its barrowing sow. Named after the months, the sisters have changed little during them. Preserving the same secrets and memories, they have hardly grown up. (This stunted growth has outward signs. June is illiterate. April deaf as an adder. Jasper has a mutilated hand; May has a single eye.) Suddenly the focus of these memories turned up like a bad penny. Once glamorous Leila, the only intruder into their childhood, is now blind and fat - but just as vicious. After everyone has strapped over her like a favourite doll, Leila spills their secrets and out of the cupboard gushes the camphoric past.

Molly Leape has lost none of her wicked touch. She is as precise in pin-pricking character - "her body might have been voluptuous if it had 'ever been desired'" - as she is in describing the land and its creatures - newborn piglets, for instance, "pink as the inside of wet sea shells". In a sense she writes in such a monotonously beautiful way that much more needs to happen. By the end I felt I had watched a swan crane its neck to leave the water, but never quite taking off.

In *Kate's House* (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £7.95), Harriet Waugh has written a cruelly funny story about a vindictive four-year old girl who makes her doll's house into "a Pakistani house with one lavatory". As Kate plays, God with her dolls, so a real house fills up with people who seem, simultaneously, to be creatures of her imagination. When Kate decides her toy house needs a baby, Margery in 123 St Luke's Road becomes pregnant. Not having had sex for a year, she believes her child, who is christened Katherine, to be the Second Coming. On the day of the Royal Wedding Katherine is eaten by a scabbed poodle. A good novel in awful taste, this is Harriet Waugh's best yet.

Londoners (Methuen, £7.95) reads less like a novel than an autobiographical revelation of what it's like to make a living as a writer in Ears Court. As fact - a much more satisfying term than fiction - it fails because Mervyn Duff wears her art on her sleeve and infuses London's predatory underworld with allusions to literature and the literary life. It is all echo and no voice, apart from Al, the androgynous narrator, who is a kind of philosopher-in-residence for Ears Court, with an Arts Council grant for shabbiness.

Nicholas Shakespeare

Famous novels between hardish covers for £5

A hardback novel costs about the same as a bottle of whisky; as it has, 20, and 50 years ago. And the pleasure is less ephemeral. This does not stop the whingeing and thirsty classes from complaining about the price of novels. To compete with trade paperback competition, library cuts, and the disciples, Heinemann today reinvents the hardback by introducing a new concept called Landmark. The first eight titles of famous literary works of the twentieth century are *Death in Venice* and *Other Stories*, by Thomas Mann; *The Grapes of Wrath*, by John Steinbeck; *A Town Like Alice*, by Nevil Shute; *Brighton Rock*, by Graham Greene; *Sons and Lovers*, by D. H. Lawrence; *The Trial* and *Nachtigall*, by Franz Kafka; *The Day of the Locust*, by Nathaniel West; and *To Kill a Mockingbird*, by Harper Lee. Each has a fairly hard cover in four colours, and breaks the magic barrier of £5 by being for sale at £4.95. You need a backlist as long and strong as those of Heinemann and Secker & Warburg for such a project. They intend eventually to republish about 600 of their titles as Landmarks. Sadly the printing is being done in Finland: it would have cost three times as much to print in Great Britain.

Of trust and betrayal

Berlin Game

By Len Deighton
(Hutchinson, £8.95)

So Deighton hasn't been short-listed for the Booker. I haven't yet read the novels that were, but they'll need to be pretty damn good to equal the writing here. And, though this story of an agent, his wife in the business, and an old debt of honour to be paid on the far side of the Curtain is rich in splendidly telling phrases ("the sort of compressed permanent wave that fixed like a rubber swimming hat") and pointedly sharp descriptions ("being in the process of writing a report was the nearest that Dicky ever came to admitting total ignorance"), it is not these one-liners that put it so high. It is the sheer consistent rightness page after page after page.

It is this that gives one as one reads the book, for all its dealing with unweary life, the feeling that it did all actually happen. The words which the characters (the people, rather) say to each other are not those that come most readily to hand; they are the fruit of concentrated effort (did you know that a Berliner is a sort of doughnut?) used not to impress but to get things absolutely right.

This in itself would not have made me think Deighton was it not that such writing is used to explore a major human concern (unless it had been, the words could hardly have reached such intensity), the theme of betrayal. From the very opening scene, as two men contemplate the Wall they have been welded to for almost 25 years, on to the hero's final sickening certainty the notion vibrates in the mind. Nor is it treated at its most obvious ways. We see more than once the betrayed as half willing his betrayal. "Nothing here is what it seems," the hero thinks looking at the buildings of Berlin's hollow heart, "and that appeals to me." And it is his despised jumped-over-him boss who bleats later, with slow-fuse irony, "Sometimes things are what they appear to be." So trust and betrayal, those two poles that exist in us all, are investigated up and down, through and through, and one lays down the book exclaiming "Oh, brave old world that has such writers in it."

The Danger, by Dick Francis (Michael Joseph, £7.95). Francis cannot fail. The steel-true humanity he brings to this exciting, and revealing, story of anticknappers at work put tears in my eyes. Gomer Kelly, by Anthony Price (Gollancz, £7.95). Secrets upwrit in tucked-away Dorset village, apymasters pursue, Buchanan mysticism hovers. Hard to beat for stirring of plot all all bolts billowing over.

The Ancestral Precipice, by Jan Ekstrom (Macmillan, £7.50). Complexities and characters in Sweden, as rich old lady waves her will, shots are heard, doors found locked. Brace yourself for tough tussle. (Translation: Joan Tate.)

Fletch and the Man Who... by Gregory McDonald (Gollancz, £6.95). Deaths strew a Presidential candidate's campaign trail and we learn the horrors, sharply seen. To be read on your mental toes.

A Flaw in the System, by R.B. Dominic (Macmillan, £6.95). Washington and the U.S. aero-industry get a sharp drabbing

and we get a clever murder puzzle and expert crescendo of complications.

Blood on the Happy Highway, by Sheila Radley (Constable, £6.50). Suffolk and mystery corpses, especially good with the weather in the lanes. A nice family-supper of a story, nourishing if hedge-podge.

The Company of Saints, by Evelyn Anthony (Hutchinson, £7.95). Britain's security chief a woman. Of course she defeats Fu-Manchu-like conspiracy, much helped by her creator's splendidly cavalier way with mere facts.

H. R. F. Keating

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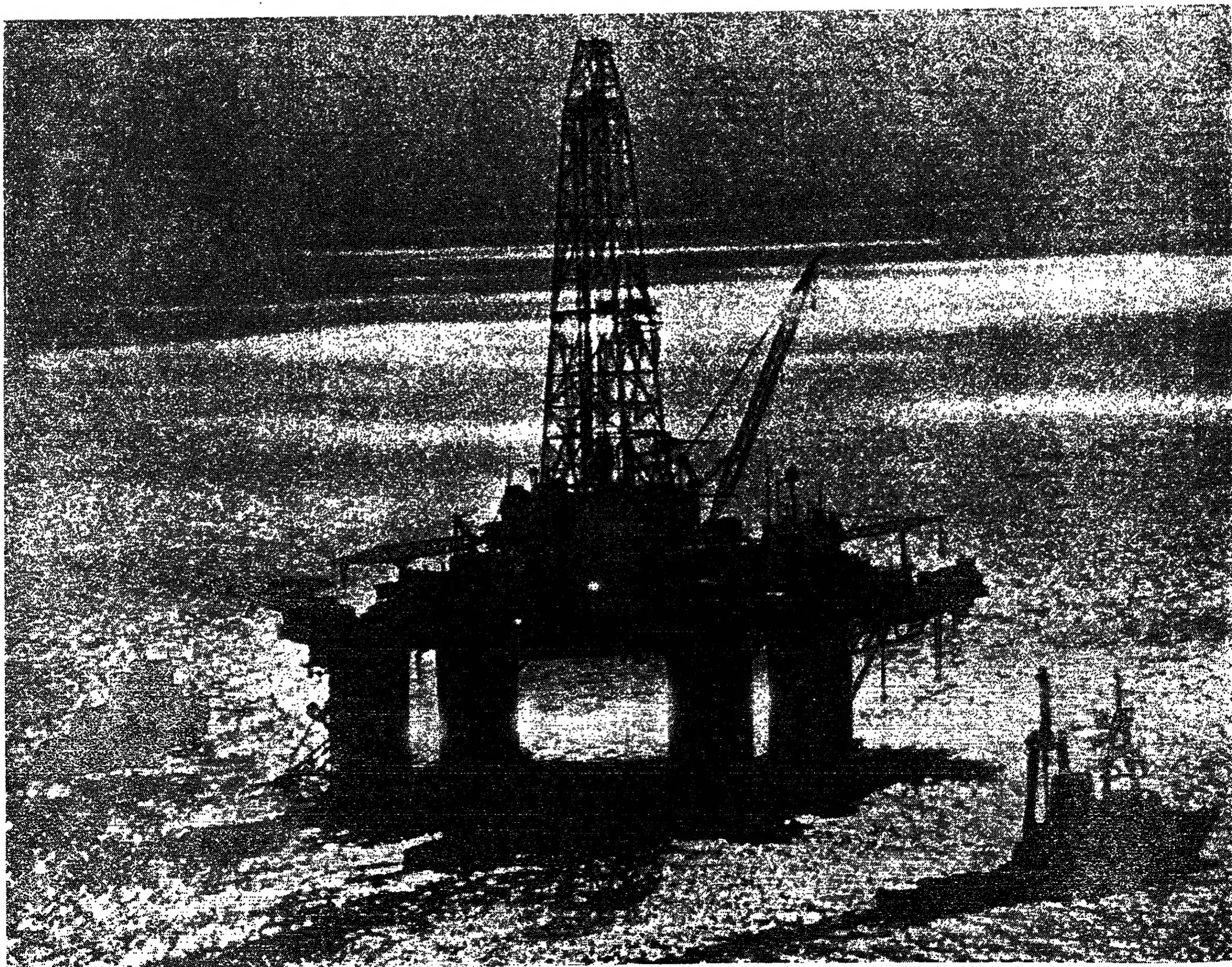
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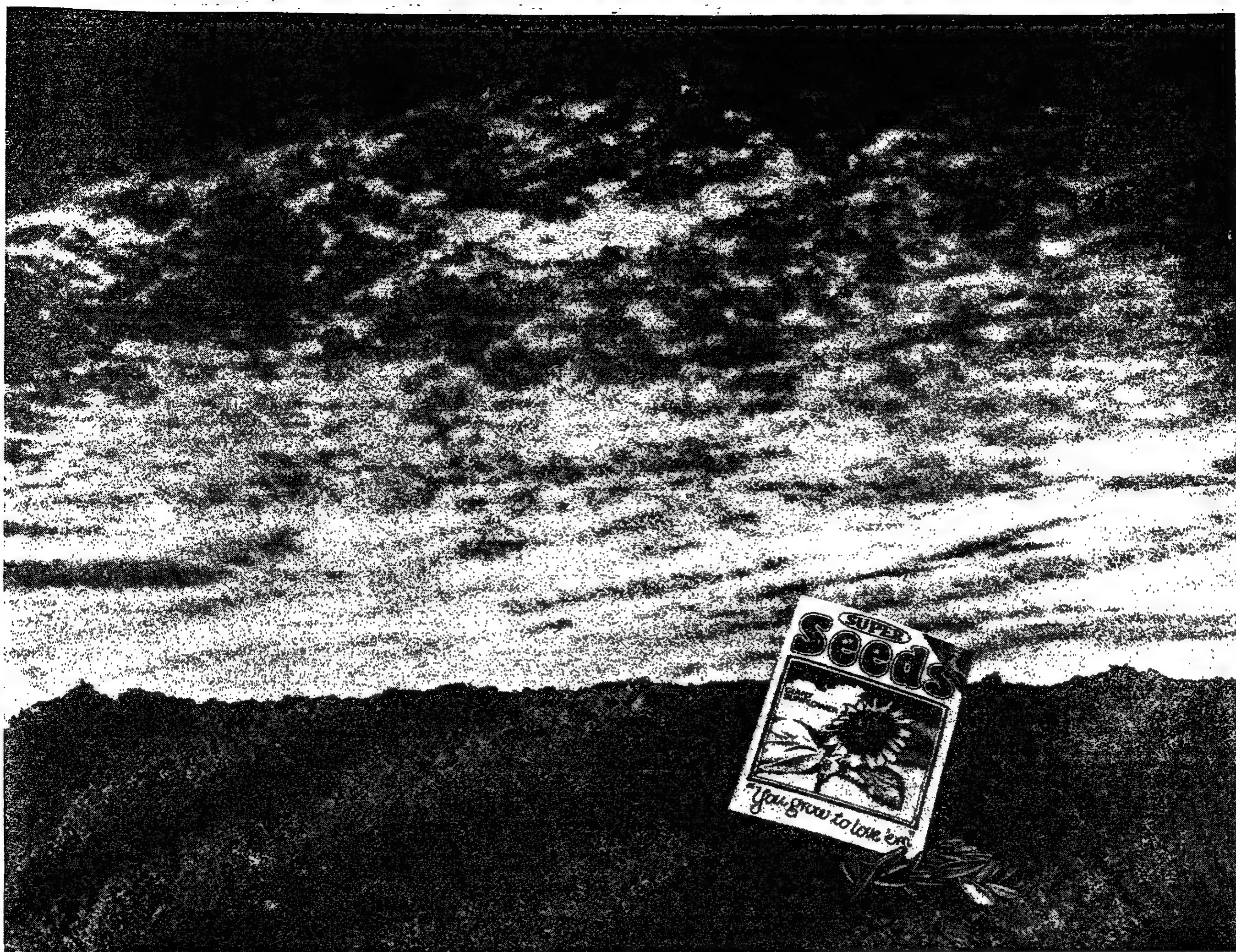
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The costly result of whisky galore

A new feature has appeared on the economic landscape of the European Community. Beside the butter mountain and the wine lake there is now, in the foothills of the grain mountain, a sizeable whisky loch.

After 25 years of distilling flat out to meet an apparently insatiable world thirst which grew at a steady 9 per cent a year, the Scotch whisky industry is now paying the price of overproduction. In the past four years it has had to lay off 5,000 workers, with all the social consequences in remote areas already suffering high unemployment and poor prospects, and this year the Distillers Company, which dominates the industry, has been forced to shut down production at eleven of its distilleries.

Between 1970 and 1980, domestic consumption of whisky almost doubled, from 27 million to over 50 million litres of pure alcohol, the measure by which Customs and Excise calculates the amount of neat spirit leaving the bonded warehouses. But by 1982, home consumption had fallen back to its 1976 level of 44.8 million litres.

This does not suggest, how-

Whisky

ever, that a wholesale desertion of whisky is in progress; it still commands 51 per cent of the total British spirit market, far ahead of its nearest competitor, gin, which has only 14 per cent.

The United States remains by far the biggest overseas market, worth £224.5m last year. It is followed, a long way behind, by France (£69m) and Japan (£68.2m). Next is Italy (£31m) where they have a particular taste for straight malts, consuming 1 million litres last year. The other major export markets are Venezuela (£39m), Germany (£28m), South Africa (£25m), Belgium (£21m) and Australia (£19m).

One bright spot for the Highland distillers is the growing popularity of bottled single malt whisky, which last year increased its sales by a quarter. In 1982 the British single malt market stood at 3.38 million bottles worth £35m, with a further 10.8 million bottles going abroad.

Scotch distillers remain divided over the ethics of



Whisky making at Laphroaig Distillery, Isle of Islay

selling malt whisky in bulk to foreign producers who eagerly seek it to add some character and quality to their dubious local distillations. Last year the equivalent of 75 million bottles of malt went abroad in bulk to add respectability to the native "whiskies" of Japan, Spain, and Ecuador, to name only three.

Foreign distillers have also tried the ploy of buying Scotch malt distilleries in order to

secure a slice of the action. The bonded warehouses of Scotland currently hold the equivalent of some 9,000 million bottles of whisky, and at present rates of consumption the world's throats can swallow only a little over 800 million bottles a year. The real consolation is that, in the next few years, there should be no shortage of excellent old whisky to be had.

AH

Tories unmoved by new Alliance

Politics

If Scottish readers of *The Times* will be patient for a little, it might be helpful for those south of the border to recap the results of the general election. We all know Mrs Thatcher increased her already formidable Commons majority, but did Scotland help her do it?

The answer is "no". The Conservatives in Scotland came out of the June 9 election with 21 seats, the same number they had held before the campaign started. In the process, however, their share of the vote fell and they suffered some notable casualties, two ministers among them.

Labour put up its worse performance since the war, but - and this is telling - did nowhere near as badly as in the United Kingdom as a whole and finished with almost twice the number of seats as the Conservatives.

The Scottish National Party, looking increasingly now like a spent force, did well to cling to the two seats it held after the slaughter of 1979.

It is the Alliance which alone can claim to have come out of the election with real gains. Only one Scottish defector to the SDP got his marching orders (Dr J Dickson Maben at Inverclyde), and in return the 23-year-old Charles Kennedy

took Ross, Cromarty and Skye for the SDP, unseating in the process a well-liked MP, Mr Hamish Gray, the oil minister. Mrs Thatcher ennobled him and gave him a job in the Scottish Office - a move which prompted a howl of protest from the electors who had just unseated him. The Liberals matched the trick and despatched trade minister Iain Sproat from a new seat in the Borders.

So much for recent history. What does this mean for Scotland now? It means that a country which is overwhelmingly anti-Tory continues to be run by a Conservative secretary of state - Mrs Thatcher's proconsul in Scotland, as a leading article in *The Times* has described him. Scotland manifestly did not come under the Thatcher spell. The really interesting question, therefore, is why does it now acquiesce so quietly to Thatcherite rule?

And it does submit quietly. Mr George Younger, the Scottish Secretary, has wielded the big stick against oversteering Labour-controlled local authorities and met with only token opposition. There were no riots

in Scotland during the summer of 1981 when English cities erupted, and the relentless industrial closures which have decimated traditional Scottish industries such as coal mining, steelmaking, shipbuilding and engineering have been met with passive acceptance.

State of the parties in Scotland

Party	Seats	% vote	change on 1979
Labour	41	36	-3.0
Conservative	21	38	-3.0
Liberal	8	24	+12.2
SNP	2	11	-5.6

Percentage does not add up to 100 because of rounding-up.

The SNP - the vehicle for the expression of much pent-up frustration against both Labour and Conservative governments in the 1970s - is a shadow of its old self. For the last two years it has used up a lot of its formidable political energy in internal fighting. Its leader, Mr Gordon Wilson, MP for Dundee East, attempted to bring unity to his party at the annual conference in Rothesay at the beginning of the month and to give it a more acceptable political image, but was only partially successful.

From the heady days of climbing mass membership and brimming coffers, delegates

were told by the treasurer that the party is now facing a financial crisis, largely as a result of falling membership. The SNP is estimated to have only a quarter of the membership it had in the mid-1970s when the figure topped 80,000. The deficit is reckoned to be £25,000 and rising.

If the nationalists are not causing Mr Younger to lose any sleep, he cannot yet have had many bad nights as a result of Labour opposition, despite the brave words on election night of Mr George Foulkes, MP for Carrick, Cannock and Doune Valley, to make the job of secretary of state untenable.

The Scottish Parliamentary Labour Party is unlikely to give wholehearted support to a battle to gain devolution which undermines the constitutional authority of Parliament at Westminster as part of its tactics. That would smack too much of tactics that might be employed by the nationalists.

The Labour Party conference in Brighton pledged support for a Scottish legislative assembly but said it would not work with other political parties to achieve it. For the moment that looks like empty rhetoric.

RP

Banking independence brings rich rewards

Students of the electronics industry know the "Silicon Valley effect" - the spinning off of new businesses from established companies - which has provided much of the dynamism behind America's high-tech expansion.

A similar sort of phenomenon is visible in Scottish finance. It may not be as dramatic, but it proves the health and vigour of an industry that is 250 years old.

Recently Scottish finance has found its independence under attack. The Royal Bank of Scotland, biggest of the three Scottish clearing banks and the flagship of the sector, was the subject of two competing takeover bids until a vigorous campaign persuaded the Monopolies and Mergers Commission to block them. And predators from the south have been nibbling at the investment trust sector, which was the scene of two fierce takeover battles in the mid-1970s.

But these incursions have been absorbed without undue damage and the last few years has seen a rich crop of new businesses started up in banking and financial management - extending and deepening the range of services available from Edinburgh, and consolidating its reputation as the second financial centre of the United Kingdom.

In several of these ventures individuals who have established their reputations in existing companies have broken away to form new ones, in similar or related fields. The latest, First Northern Corporate

Finance

Finance, was established by two former directors of Noble Grossart, the Edinburgh merchant bank.

Hugh Barry, 31, and Hamish Grossart, 26, nephew of Angus, Noble Grossart's managing director, offer corporate financial advice to small, growing companies. "We are essentially taking the corporate financial division from a merchant bank and establishing it as an entity in its own right," Barry comments. "That sort of operation is accepted in London, but is still fairly unusual in Scotland."

A very different sort of financial business was established by Dr Walter Scott, who broke away from fund managers Ivory and Sims last year to found his own pensions management firm. Originally a Cambridge-trained physicist, Scott's reputation in his second career can be judged by the volume of business he has built up since starting work with his two partners - Ian Clark and James Anderson, both also ex-Ivory men.

"We now have five clients, representing between £200-£220m in assets and are up to eight staff, but I suspect that is it for the near future," he says. Ivory and Sims have been a major source of innovation in Scottish finance over the years, and Edinburgh is full of ex-Ivory men running their own shows.

A second Scottish fund

management company - Edinburgh Fund Managers, which counts unit trusts, pension schemes and investment trusts among the £435m it has under management - is shortly to follow Ivory and Sims to market, although it is applying for a quote on the Unlisted Securities Market.

In banking, the last few months have seen a number of new institutions launched. Cayula Munro, formed by ex-British Linen Bank director Ian Jones and Mike Munro of East of Scotland Investment Managers, will offer corporate financial advice to industrial and commercial companies and investment management services, and hopes eventually for full merchant banking status.

Adam & Company is a comparative rarity - a new retail bank. Its aim will be to provide bespoke banking services, including cheque book and current accounts to a small but wealthy sector of the market. It has already raised £7.5m in foundation capital from individuals and Scottish institutions, and will open its doors for business in the New Year.

The big Scottish banks have not, however, been standing still. The Royal Bank Group has started the complex and lengthy process of fusing its Scottish and English banking arms, which by 1985 will lead to the disappearance of the name Williams & Glyn's and the emergence of United Kingdom banking with 900 branches under the name Royal Bank of Scotland.

The merger is absorbing

much of the bank's energies, but it has still found time to branch out into new areas, such as merchant banking. At the beginning of the year it launched a new merchant banking arm under the name National Commercial & Glyn's, a cumbersome title that will be replaced with something shorter when the bank receives its licence from the Bank of England and starts operations properly.

The advent of NC & G invites comparison with the launch five years ago of the British Linen Bank by the Royal's main rival Bank of Scotland.

British Linen is now an established merchant bank - the largest outside London - but it has also taken its parent bank into financial services outside mainstream banking, including direct investment in companies, pension management and unit trusts.

Bank of Scotland still refuses to confine itself to Scotland's borders and, although firmly rooted in Edinburgh, has been expanding into England with branches in cities like Bristol, Birmingham and Southampton. It has also been selling its services wider than the branch network, offering its money market cheque account through national advertising and combining with the Nottingham Building Society to provide HomeLink, Britain's first television banking service. With half-year profits up 23 per cent to £27.5m, Bank of Scotland's aggressive marketing is clearly paying off.

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THE TIMES DIARY

Maxim's big guns

Pierre Cardin launched Maxim's London season with an ostentatious "private" dinner party last night which obliged the restaurant to insure its cloakroom for £1m. Guests included Princess Fyza of Jordan, Prince Adnan Aga Khan, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, Baroness de Rothschild, and Lord and Lady Spencer Churchill. With Faye Dunaway, Charlotte Rampling and Mark Thatcher among those on the lower tables, the 180 guests were treated to a nap of traditional haute cuisine by chef Christian-Paul Moury.

The most famous restaurant in the world opened its London premises informally in July, after negotiations between Cardin, its owner for the past five years, and the British catering concern Kennedy Brooks. While the rest of last night's guests arrived by Rolls-Royce, the 61-year-old French fashion designer opted for delivery in a refurbished 1920s Maxim's van.

● I offer without comment the latest in a grand tradition of anti-British antipodean graffiti: "Grow your own dope - plant a Pom."

Acid warning

"Could the next five years turn sour?" was the appetizing title given to the talk by the Cabinet's arch pessimist, John Biffen, to the National Association of Conservative Graduates in Blackpool yesterday. Remembering the Leader of the Commons' headline-winning warnings in the past of years of austerity ahead, the media turned out in force and helped pack a small, airless room in the basement of the Claremont Hotel. Biffen appeared surprised by the interest and immediately sought to dampen expectations when he opened his remarks by quoting Croucho Marx: "The title has little to do with the content but it might at least get some people into the cinema".

Printing error

Beaver, the London School of Economics' student newspaper, will cost less to produce when the first edition of the new academic year appears next week following a successful search for cheaper printers. Good news, you would think, for Richard Bacon, its enthusiastic young editor. Unfortunately for Bacon, a past chairman of Worcester Young Conservatives who also finds time to be deputy editor of *Crossbow*, the Bow Group's quarterly journal, the new printers are none other than Cambridge Heath Press of Militant Tendency fame. "It is all highly embarrassing", Bacon confesses.

BARRY FANTONI



"Here are the air tickets and insurance, and your code name's Albatross"

Unseemly conduct

The scandal that lay behind Otto Klemperer's declining an invitation to conduct *Lohengrin* in Hamburg in 1966 is revealed today in Peter Hayworth's biography of the manic-depressive conductor. Klemperer's previous Hamburg *Lohengrin*, more than 50 years earlier, had ended in uproar when the conductor was struck across the face with a riding crop during the coda of the final chorus by the husband of his prima donna, Elisabeth Schumann. Klemperer clambered out of the orchestra pit into which he had been propelled by the blows and was separated from his assailant only by a pastor who claimed to be a friend of the family. The conductor then dusted himself off and explained to the astonished audience that "Herr Puritz has attacked me because I love his wife. Good evening". The matter ended peacefully, however, with a statement from Klemperer's lawyer sometime later assuring the aggrieved husband "in the most solemn manner, that no damage had occurred to his marital rights".

Overlord, commissioned from the artist Sandra Lawrence by Lord Dufferin in 1968 to commemorate the 1944 Normandy landings, is to be moved from the Whitbread Brewery in the City of London, according to trustee Admiral Sir Charles Madden the number of visitors is far below the number hoped for. Lord Dufferin, Sir Charles and the chairman of the trustees, the Duke of Norfolk, have agreed to place the tapestry on a 99-year renewable loan to a D-Day museum under construction by Portsmouth City Council in the grounds of Southsea Castle, which it is hoped will be opened in time for the city's 40th anniversary celebrations of D-Day next year. Portsmouth was the planning headquarters and start-off point for the invasion.

PHS

Policies failing, prospects grave

Sir Ian Gilmour argues that although monetarism has been discredited, its lingering effects will damage the economy for years to come

The reason why the welfare state and other Tory objectives and achievements are under threat can be given in one word: monetarism. You may think that in talking about monetarism I am indulging in intellectual archaeology. Monetarism, that once all-powerful word, has now, after all, virtually disappeared from sight.

But even if monetarism has lost its name and is decidedly punch-drunk, the dogma is still there. No, that is not quite right. The dogma has retreated into the shadows, shorn of much of its theoretical basis and support; but the dogmatism is as strong as ever.

A government that won't pay to put people to work soon finds that it has serious difficulties paying for them to go to hospital or school or even to be defended from enemies abroad and criminals at home. If we are not careful, it won't even be anarchy plus the constable - we shall be able to afford the constable.

Nevertheless we are assured that in this country the economic policy is now working and that a recovery is taking place. That would be profoundly encouraging - although it was slightly dampening to find the Chancellor of the Exchequer in Washington the other day still talking about laying foundations.

Clearly, however, there has been some rise in production since the lowest point of 1981. But one is not entitled to certify that there has been a recovery unless national production is rising faster than the national capacity to produce.

Unfortunately, by that criterion, there has not been a recovery. That is demonstrated by the fact that unemployment, which rose by more than 1½ million in the three years from 1979 to September 1982, has since risen by a quarter of a million.

We all know that employment takes time to respond to changes in demand, and that unemployment is now increasing more slowly. Nevertheless, the rate of increase over the past year is still high by historic standards, and when we remember the poverty and hardship associated with unemployment, another quar-

ter of a million people on the dole in a year invites the conclusion that we are still going the wrong way even if less fast than we were before.

The growth that we have had has been caused not by changed attitudes, higher productivity, any new mood of realism or acceptance of lower real wages, or any other of the current catch phrases. It has been caused quite simply, like every other rise in output in postwar Britain, by an expansion of demand.

This little expansion, far from laying the foundations for sustained growth, has coincided with a serious weakening of the economy. Thus between 1981 and the first half of 1983 the current balance of payments deteriorated in a deeply alarming way. The overall deterioration was about £5½ billion; but over the same period the oil balance improved by over £3bn. So in less than two years the non-oil balance has deteriorated by nearly £9bn. Those are horrendous figures.

The necessary alternative to monetarism can be simply stated: a policy of sustained expansion of a kind that is neither inflationary on the one hand nor damaging to the balance of payments on the other.

A surprisingly large number of people, including many well to the left of the Tory tradition, now believe that such a reflation is a contradiction in terms. The monetarists have persuaded them that the higher government spending and borrowing and the lower interest rates that reflation implies would necessarily put up prices and would necessarily damage our international trade. Fortunately this is wholly untrue.

The outcome of any particular reflationary programme will always depend on two things. First, on the scale of the reflation in relation to

the existing level of economic activity; second, on the purposes to which the additional resources pumped into the economy are put.

As for the scale of any reflation in the UK in the immediate future, there is a need for great caution. Our economy is so debilitated by bankruptcies and by the reduction of capital investment that even at our present very low levels of economic activity we have rising inflation, and for the first time in our history, a deficit in manufactured trade. In these circumstances, reflation, even if it is accompanied by appropriate measures, will achieve only a limited increase in growth.

There are four things which the Government should do to ensure that reflation entails the optimum allocation of new resources.

● It should reduce industrial costs by abolishing the national insurance surcharge, by reducing industry's ordinary national insurance contributions, and by restraining, not increasing, the energy costs imposed on industry by the public utilities.

● It should ensure that in its own increases in expenditure there is an appropriate balance between capital and current spending. And to make sure the most useful capital projects are selected it must be careful to choose them only after particular consultation with the private sector, in particular within the framework of NEDO and the EDCs. There should be no ideological nonsense about being unwilling to enter discussions of this kind because of the "corporatist" implications.

● The Government must accompany reflation with measures to make borrowing for industrial investment much easier, as it is in Japan and West Germany.

● It should introduce an effective incomes policy covering both the private and public sector.

Very much more could be done if our reflation could be coordinated with that of other countries. The United States provides an instructive example. There the prophet Friedman is scorned in his own land. In the US there is unquestionably a strong recovery, and unemployment is coming down. New supply side is but old demand side writ large. While Britain is still obsessed with the PSBR, the Americans run an enormous deficit and the economy booms.

Britain and the partners in the European Community will be crazy if they do not take advantage of developments across the Atlantic and embark on a common programme of recovery. But if the Government, unlike the Reagan administration, rejects expansion and remains wedded to Friedman, monetarism and the Medium Term Financial Strategy, we are entitled to ask some questions.

First, after successfully winning two elections the Government is more than ever pledged to getting the economy right, so has it any idea when this might actually happen?

Second, is the Government prepared to admit that any level of unemployment is intolerable? And by "intolerable" I don't just mean saying that it is intolerable and then proceeding to tolerate it as did Michael Foot when he was Employment Secretary.

Third, can the Government tell us what, on present economic policies, will be better in four years time? Will inflation be lower? Will growth be much higher? Will there be more jobs? Will there be higher standards in schools? Better health care? What will be better?

I doubt if there could be reassuring answers to these questions. The outlook is grave.

The author is Conservative MP for Chesham and Amersham. The article has been extracted from a speech given last night to the Tory Reform Group in Blackpool.

Ronald Butt

The real message from Blackpool

If the skilful arrangement of a conference agenda were sufficient sign of a political party's internal health and happiness, the Conservative Party, from the Cabinet to the least of its constituency representatives, would have reason for self-congratulation. The first day at Blackpool was dominated by the principal subject on which the Government has something new to say - the Home Secretary's announcement of what is tantamount to a heavier penal code for violent crime, coupled with an attempt to remove from the prisons lesser offenders. Leon Brittan's announcement has aroused some spiteful and hysterical attacks from the liberal press on the ground that if there is a retributive argument for long sentences, and given that some dangerous men have to be put away to protect the public, increasing the length of the sentence is not a deterrent, and is unimportant compared with detection.

On that argument, one might ask whether any term of imprisonment deters, and whether it might not be enough to detect the criminal and set him free. But the Home Secretary can be confident of public support, and the party managers have particular cause to be glad that they selected this subject for the first day in view of the general uneasiness that underlies this conference.

The smoothness of the conference's proceedings was also well served by the way in which local government was discussed. Representatives concerned with local government are worried primarily by what the party managers have increasingly centralist tendencies of the Government as evidenced by its rate-capping plan. They even fear that the abolition of the GLC and metropolitan councils could ultimately have wider significance. Yet what was actually before them was a motion urging the Government to change the rating system to make it fairer - which simply gave Patrick Jenkin, Environment Secretary, the chance to repeat what everybody already knew - that the rating system is here to stay for lack of an acceptable alternative. High rates, he told the conference, were simply the fault of extremist local authorities which pushed their spending and their rates to a point which leaves the Government no alternative but to impose ceilings.

Even so, many Conservatives in local government are now so fearful of centralism that they fret at the thought of a future in local government if it loses all power over the rate it can levy. There is real uneasiness about the survival of the Tory tradition of local responsibility. Still more important, the conference had no specific discussion on future public spending, although it figured in general terms in yesterday's debate on the economy. Public spending is at the heart of the Government's present dilemma in its relations with the electorate. The difficulty arises from the refusal to publish a year ago the leaked Treasury forecast that the longer-term cost of the welfare state was well beyond what the nation could afford without steeply rising prices. Nobody knows how far this analysis (now contradicted by the Institute of Fiscal Studies) is correct, but the failure to have a full discussion on public spending of all kinds before the election has helped to wring-foot the Government.

For example, before the election the Government was boasting that it was responsible for employing more doctors and nurses than ever. Since the election, the Treasury has imposed manpower restrictions on the NHS leading to the dismissal of doctors and nurses and is driven to argue that its latest cuts are not cuts because the manpower reductions are simply to keep within the existing spending targets.

The logic is, to say the least, shaky. The Government has been forced into this position because the demands of the open-ended, demand-controlled general practitioner service can be made good only by cash limits in the hospital sector. The Government's dilemma is a real one, but it has become vulnerable to the charge that it did not play sufficiently straight with the public; that after a fairly generous pre-election budget it has had to claw back money in the current year; that next year it will be driven to cut to keep cash targets; and that the long-term need to take the public along with reshaping the welfare state has been obscured by ill-organized and ill-presented short-term candle-end economies.

The confusion in the argument over public spending, affecting as it does welfare services on which vast numbers of people rely, is potentially damaging to the Government. Unemployment is no less so and beneath the surface many Conservatives realize the potential threat of Neil Kinnock's more affable face of socialism, if his party lets him present it. The Government has allowed the impression to grow that it is so mechanistically concerned with the control of money and public spending, and yet so uncertain how to achieve the latter, that it cannot bring itself to express proper concern for the future of unemployment in the age of the microchip, nor plan to deal with it.

Mrs Thatcher's success was built on her reputation for telling the people the truth fully and clearly. That reputation has recently been endangered, and the Government is also seen as being insufficiently concerned with some of the social problems that are the by-product of its policies. This matters because elections are won and lost not simply by a Government's performance just before the election but on the public's memory of its behaviour over the previous five years.

It is never easy to explain satisfactorily government's apparent loss of touch, and it is equally difficult to assess how far the appearance reflects reality. There seems to have been a certain lack of sensitive direction at the top of this Government recently. The Prime Minister has given the impression that she takes the electorate for granted, and is so wrapped up in her own current certainties that she does not need to look further ahead, nor to explain herself.

The unhappy business of Cecil Parkinson's private life has been a further blow to the Conservative Party. Though there is at all levels a disposition to rally round his decision to stay, some in the Cabinet believe that the unseemliness is publicly damaging and that it has made it impossible for the Tories to hammer away at the theme of family values. Certainly, it has added to the uncertainties beneath the exterior of party unity.

When the Conservatives go back to Parliament, they must rediscover how to conduct their relations with the public. They cannot afford to assume that when the next election comes the electorate will have lost its memory.

Geoff Brown

Rolling in the aisles, Icelandic style

Monday night, I was at the Savoy Theatre watching the intricate manoeuvres of human beings, sardines, bedroom doors, whisky bottles, contact lenses, flightbags, axes and all the other paraphernalia of Michael Frayn's farcical study of the joys of repertory acting, *Noises Off*. Friday night, I saw the play again. Yes, there was Mrs Clackett, the "housekeeper of character" who opens Act One of the dim-witted farce seen in frantic rehearsal at the Grand Theatre, Weston-super-Mare. There were the characteristic slippers, the headscarf, the hearty pair of socks. But what had happened to the dialogue? On Monday she had muttered: "I can't open the sardines and answer the phone". Now she seemed to say: "Eg get ekki opnad sardínudós og svarað í símann sardínudós". I was watching a performance in Icelandic, at the National Theatre in Reykjavik.

So far, so good: sardines, being fish, seemed an appropriate Icelandic prop, even if they were spelt differently. But as the evening - and the laughter - continued, I grew to realize the subtle transformation necessary to fit *Noises Off* for its journey towards the Arctic circle; to become, in fact, *Skjaldr* (or babble). Place names, for instance, Icelanders know many parts of Britain, from the Regent Palace Hotel onwards, but Weston-super-Mare, Goolie, Ycevil, Basingstoke, Workshop and Stockton-on-Tees are not generally among them.

The opening rehearsal, then, was switched from Weston-super-Mare to Hastings, familiar to the chess-mad Icelanders for its chess tournaments. Stockton-on-Tees, home of Act Three, became Grimsby - known, if not loved, as a fisherman's port of call. Income tax offices were feebly transferred from meaningless Basingstoke to meaningful Watford, home of a familiar football team. To those whose knowledge of Icelandic was limited to "No", "Yes", "Thank you" and "Thank you very much", any English place name was welcome, changed or not; they were,

still known points among furiously turning syllables.

But there were other, odder touches to be jumped by the play's intrepid director, Hil Brooks, and her resourceful translator, Arni Inesen, the theatre's dramaturge. The characters in Michael Frayn's play are performing a trouser-dropping farce called *Nothing On*; in Iceland's austere climate, however, only an idiot would have nothing on. Farce itself clashes with the Scandinavian fondness for searing gloom, especially at the Reykjavik National Theatre, a forbidding structure known to intimates as "the temple". Most of the comedies staged in Iceland are foreign imports; few have been successful without heavy adaptation.

Furthermore, the country's modest population (at 232,000 people, Iceland is smaller than Plymouth) has never experienced the full tortures of weekly rep, when both play and performer deteriorate as the dismal itinerary advances. What price, then, Frayn's line "We were in weekly rep together in Peebles"? In fact, it was a fair exchange: "Vid vorum saman í leikfélaginu... í Felixstowe" - where cargo ships dock. The translator snared further exotic phrases in the burglar's line "It's time to hang up the sawn-off shotgun... It's time to let a younger man take over the ammonia bottle." As violent crime in Iceland is still in its infancy and the Reykjavik jail a quaint tourist sight, the burglar had to be content with hanging up his jummy and relinquishing his wrench.

Yet in the last resort, the language made little difference; it was only the traditional stiffness of first-night auditions and the cast's initial trepidation that kept some laughter back. Iceland's president, Vigdís Finnbogadóttir, showed no restraint herself as she was observed in her box rocking backwards and forwards, wiping away tears. As the former artistic director of the Reykjavik City Theatre, she doubtless knew that actors, human idiocy, and indeed sardines, are the same world over.

Edward Mortimer on the plight of a people from whom hope has fled

Justice undone, the new West Bank anguish

For the Arab inhabitants of the West Bank, the political future has never looked bleaker than it does now. Even the Reagan plan - which by no means aroused the general enthusiasm on the West Bank that its authors liked to imagine - is now clearly a dead letter.

The focus of international interest has shifted to Lebanon. The PLO, which had been accepted by most West Bankers as the symbol of their aspiration to independence, is paralysed by the split between pro and anti Arafat factions.

King Hussein has made it clear that he will undertake no political initiative on the West Bank without PLO support. To many, probably most people on the West Bank this is a relief rather than a disappointment, because it reduces the risk of an open conflict among the West Bank Arabs themselves. But the King is still distrusted by many, and the new restrictions he has introduced on travel across the Jordan - ostensibly aimed at discouraging further Palestinian emigration - have not made him any more popular.

Another source of relief, perhaps only temporary, is that since Mr Sharon left the defence ministry the Israeli administration seems to have lost interest in the Village Leagues, once canvassed as an embryonic "moderate leadership". Whatever the sincerity of the thinking behind them, the actual behaviour of these leagues followed the classic pattern of collaboration.

Those who took office in them frequently had criminal records. They gave their allegiance to the Israeli administration in return for weapons, which they used to terrorize their local opponents, and for influence in securing grants and permits, which they used to reward their relatives and cronies. The idea that they should become credible representatives of West Bank opinion in any possible talks about autonomy was laughable to anyone who knew them at first hand. In the event, they were not even an effective instrument of Israeli policy.

But the abandonment of the leagues does not indicate any willingness on the Israeli govern-

ment's part to tolerate the revival of a more authentic local leadership, or to concede the kind of demands that such a leadership might make. On the contrary, the administration's recent acts suggest a growing indifference to local opinion - and the relatively muted Arab response suggests that indeed, for the moment, West Bankers are too demoralized to react.

The clearest indication of this is in Hebron. For several years, Jewish zealots have been occupying buildings in the centre of the town, which had first been expropriated on security grounds by the Israeli army. The settlers remain there in defiance of local opinion, protected by troops.

They seek to take over more buildings at every opportunity, usually claiming that they are buildings which belonged to Jews before the massacre of 1929, although not on the basis of any individual proprietary rights dating from that time. In any case, they would not for one moment concede any Arab right to reoccupy property which belonged to Arabs before 1948, and which has since passed into Jewish hands.

Last year, the municipality of Hebron brought a petition before the High Court of Justice in Jerusalem and obtained an interim injunction which effectively blocked further expansion of the Jewish settlement in the town. That such an injunction could be obtained from an Israeli court was a tribute to Israeli justice and an undoubted setback for the settler lobby. But it was not,

apparently, to the taste of the military government.

In July this year, after a settler had been stabbed to death in the Hebron marketplace, the government dismissed the entire municipal council and appointed an Israeli officer to act in its place. Mr Arens, the Defence Minister, said the mayor and councillors had played a considerable part in creating the atmosphere of violence which led to the killing.

From the background material issued by the army command it appeared, however, that at least one element in this "incident" was "petitioning the High Court of Justice and accusing the (Israeli) civil administration of abetting the illegal demolition and construction of buildings by the settlers in the heart of the Hebron market..."

In other words, the municipality's successful recourse to Israeli legal procedures was held to be tantamount to incitement to violence. And, sure enough, last month the Israeli officer appointed as acting mayor proceeded to cancel the petition brought by the Arab municipality the year before. Had the government's main purpose been to dislodge Arabs of any notion that Israeli justice might conceivably benefit them in any circumstances, it would hardly have proceeded otherwise.

Nor is that an isolated case. In the same week that the petition was cancelled, a disciplinary military court acquitted two senior officers. They had been accused of giving



West Bank confrontation: Arab woman, Israeli soldiers

Judith Passow

An Orwell surprise for 1984

Nineteen eighty-four will see the publication in facsimile of part of the original manuscript of George Orwell's prophetic novel.

In Britain, Secker and Warburg, who first published the book 34 years ago, will publish a reproduction of the surviving 180-odd pages, in conjunction with M & S Press, the American owners of the imprint of the manuscript. Part is in Orwell's handwriting, part typed. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, with M & S, will publish in America.

The manuscript, which comprises about half the book, has been in the hands of the American book dealer Daniel Siegel since 1969, when he bought it from the now defunct rare books department of Scribners. It provides graphic evidence of the way in which Orwell, towards the end of his life and engaged on his

last full-scale work, had become meticulous in his revision.

Although Secker and Warburg, who are executors of the Orwell estate in London, had long been aware of its existence, they and Siegel had assumed, until this year, that the other considered it to be of only limited interest. Apart from them, only members of remote academic circles had known of its whereabouts.

The pages, now insured for \$250,000 (about £166,000), show how Orwell, at the time in the throes of terminal tuberculosis, reworked his prose endlessly to achieve the novel's tightly pared style. They also contain potentially shocking references (notably one to a negro giving birth on the gallows), which were later expurgated. Though it is not known for certain why the later

pages are hand-written and not typed, the probable reason is that Orwell was confined to bed when he wrote them.

How the manuscript came to survive in this truncated form is also a mystery, in view of the fact that Orwell usually destroyed his own drafts. What is known is that soon after Orwell's death in 1950 his widow Sonia passed it via the English bibliographer John Carter to Scribners for a charity auction. Siegel's view is that it may then have remained with a collector for 17 years until its resale to Scribners and his own subsequent acquisition of it for an undisclosed figure.

Professor Peter Davidson, who is editing an expanded collection of Orwell's writings, and Tom Rosenthal, chairman of Secker and Warburg, were both surprised when

they discovered, through the microfilm transcript in the Orwell archives at London University, the exact contents of the surviving manuscript, and Rosenthal flew at once to the US to negotiate publishing terms with Siegel.

Davidson believes there will be particularly keen interest among American teachers and students. Orwell's work is widely used in the US in readers to aid composition, and the manuscript, he says, will prove of great value in the art of writing tax English.

In Rosenthal's words, the manuscript offers "a unique insight into the creative process, and is of inestimable value simply because *Nineteen Eighty-Four* is among the most widely read works of twentieth century literature."

Alan Franks



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THE CHANCELLOR'S GOAL

In his speech to the Conservative party conference yesterday Mr Lawson was scornful of the Government's many critics who said four years ago that its economic programme was "politically impossible". He clearly feels that the election result shows sound financial policies to be not only politically possible, but even politically successful.

But is the Government's second term to be just a holding operation or is it to see further progress towards a sound currency? Are inflation and the budget deficit to be stabilised at current levels or does the Government intend to eliminate both completely? At points in his speech Mr Lawson indicated that, in his view, there is more to be done. In particular, he made the emphatic and important statement that "the surest foundation for new jobs is stable prices". This does not constitute an outright commitment to restore price stability, but it is rather more than a preliminary expression of interest in the idea.

So habituated have people become to rising prices that the goal of price stability might seem almost outside the bounds of the economically imaginable. Let alone the politically possible. But Mr Lawson's reminder of how quickly attitudes have shifted on other aspects of policy suggests that public opinion can be moulded in the right direction. His task - and, indeed, that of other senior ministers - is to ease the restoration of price stability by making it quite clear that this is the ultimate objective of the Government's anti-inflationary effort.

The immediate prospect is not particularly good. It seems almost certain that, when the September retail price index is announced on Friday, the twelve-month increase will exceed 5 per cent. The news will no doubt be accompanied by headlines about "higher inflation" which will have some unfavourable impact on this year's pay round.

But there is no need for great concern. Arguably, the context for wage bargaining over the next few months has already been set by the Vauxhall workers' 7 1/2 per cent deal and the miners' probable acceptance of the National Coal Board's 5.2 per cent offer. The majority of settlements should be in the 5 per cent to 6 per cent range, a little less than in the previous round. If productivity growth continues at its recent rate, the underlying increase in industry's costs will moderate further and the numerous forecasts of 7 per cent inflation by the end of 1984 may prove too pessimistic.

More fundamentally, the climate of expectations is more helpful today than four years ago. In 1979 price stability was so remote as to be almost laughable as a policy aim. Indeed, the peak inflation rate recorded under Mrs. Thatcher was over 22 per cent in early 1981. Even if they are rising a little, expectations now are much lower. It is reasonable to ask why reducing inflation from 5 per cent to nil should be so difficult if the rate has already been cut from over 20 per cent to about 5 per cent.

Sceptics may claim that the eradication of inflation will require still more unemployment. This remains to be seen. Mr Lawson pointed out in his speech that employment has started to rise again and that the relatively modest unemployment increase still being recorded reflects growth in the labour force. He might also have said that the original rationale for the Government's approach is that, in the long run, there is no trade-off between inflation and unemployment. Perhaps his remark that "the surest foundation for new jobs is stable prices" could be regarded as a pithy and popularised version of this doctrine.

The Government's critics are undoubtedly on the defensive. In his speech at Blackpool, condensed on the opposite page, Sir Ian Gilmour tried desperately to pin some derogatory label on official policies and managed to come up with "monetarist" and "sound money". Of course, he is right. Official policies are both monetarist and concerned with sound money. So what?

Labels in themselves do not matter one jot. Mr Lawson will be judged by the economy's performance not by his doctrinal purity. But to say this is not to imply that policy should oscillate from week to week without well-defined guidelines. Sir Geoffrey Howe's guidelines were set by the medium-term financial strategy. Mr Lawson's should be determined by the recognition of price stability as a goal to be attained within the lifetime of this parliament.

PRIVATE LINE OR PARTY LINE?

Like political crime, political industrial action is a concept which depends crucially on definition. Any strike in the public sector, against an employer more or less obliged to implement official policy, has an implicit political dimension: that is one reason why it is desirable to limit the areas of employment where that ambiguous position prevails. There is no definition of political action in law, only a definition of the kind of action which can claim immunity against civil suits. The most recent of many revisions of it is in the Employment Act 1982, and it is as yet virtually untouched by being put to use in the courts.

The dispute over privatization at British Telecom, which the Post Office Engineering Union extended yesterday, qualifies as political by almost any criteria. It is not directed against the employer, who plainly has no power whatever to give the guarantees that are sought about what will happen when he ceases to be their employer. It is against the Government, and a third party, Mercury, created by the Government to impart a (rather notional) element of competition into our telecommunications

services. It is therefore most unlikely that a court would find that the action qualified for the legal immunities. The official policy that the union is campaigning against is not simply policy in a general sense: it was outlined in detail in the manifesto on the strength of which the Conservatives were re-elected four months ago. A mandate could hardly be fresher or more specific.

Yet in the eyes of many in the union, divided themselves about the wisdom of the action, the issue is not political, but closely related to their terms and conditions of employment. The union, a moderate one until the present dispute brought left-wingers into control, has opposed privatization from the start, partly from genuine conviction that telecommunications need to be run as a monopoly public service, and partly from the not unjustified fear that if the change comes about its members will be left worse off (an industrial relations response, but one where it happens that no appropriate legal adversary exists as yet).

Regardless of politics and law, the POEU leaders hope that their members are so strategically

placed in the communications network that they can enforce their will even though they are only part of the workforce. Even today, no prudent government would embark on a major act of privatization without taking account of the possibility of such resistance, and its prospects of success. The union is extending the dispute on terms which ensure that a major clash would be ruinously expensive to the union in strike pay. There are already signs that morale in the union is affected by these political factors, the manifesto and the 1982 Act. There is a possibility that Mercury may bring a civil action against the union. If the action was successful, the union's only hope would be to draw the trade union movement into a national confrontation with the government, and the TUC plainly has all too little spirit at present for such a thing. The leaders of the union are making a dangerous gamble in taking a course which can scarcely succeed unless it provokes a constitutional crisis in which they would hope that the government could be brought to its knees by the TUC. All recent evidence points to the opposite. They should call it off.

problem of how to distance himself from Mr Tanaka without losing his support, but sufficiently to satisfy those other faction leaders who have long been hoping for Mr Tanaka's political demise.

During the past few years there has been some uneasiness in Tokyo at the way that the Liberal Democrats conduct their internal affairs. This feeling stems partly from the belief that Japan's political machinery, based as it is on practices that go back to pre-capitalist days, no longer meets the needs of a modern, highly industrialised state. Doubtless there is little hope of Japan's factional politics being superseded, at least for the foreseeable future. But now that the Tanaka trial is over Mr Nakasone and his colleagues could at least make a gesture in the right direction by avoiding a fresh bout of factional infighting.

During the past 11 months Mr Nakasone has made great headway, in particular in his dealings with his Western allies, and this is no time for him to be distracted from his efforts. As for Mr Tanaka, he would do well to take the cue of yesterday's verdict and retire altogether from parliamentary and political life. The signs are that he does not intend to do any such thing, but the fact is that there are limits which politicians in his position should not go beyond, and he has clearly gone beyond them.

TOO MUCH OF A SHADOW SHOGUN

He has been variously described as the shadow Shogun, the kingmaker and the eminence grise of Japanese politics. Whatever he may be called, Mr Kakuei Tanaka is still the most powerful and most extraordinary figure in Japanese politics today. A crude, abrasive figure, by the conventional standards of Japanese politics, he worked his way up to the post of Prime Minister in 1972 and thereafter achieved an influence in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party unrivalled by any other faction leader. He has wielded this influence ever since, in spite of the scandals that erupted around him - the financial scandal which led to his resignation as prime minister in 1974 and the Lockheed bribery scandal two years later.

When Mr Tanaka was accused of taking a massive bribe from the Lockheed Corporation, the affair was seen as Japan's own Watergate. As in the case of President Nixon, opinion about Mr Tanaka was divided between those who thought he was at last getting his comeuppance and those who saw him as being unfairly victimised by a jealous establishment. Unlike Mr Nixon, Mr Tanaka was eventually brought to trial.

In Japan the wheels of justice grind slowly, and only now has he been found guilty of the bribery charge against him. Outside observers would be forgiven for regarding the four

year prison sentence handed down on him yesterday as the denouement of the Tanaka drama. But in fact it is not yet the end of the story.

Although Mr Tanaka is no longer a member of the Liberal Democratic Party, he still sits in the Japanese Parliament as an independent, and his faction is still the largest single faction in the cabinet of the present prime minister, Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone. Indeed, Mr Nakasone owes his present position largely to the behind the scenes support of Mr Tanaka, and ever since he took office last November, the Tanaka affair has been regarded as the single most difficult issue he would have to deal with.

The reason for this has more to do with the labyrinthine internal politics of the ruling Liberal Democrats than with the political opposition in Japan, or with the attitude of the Japanese public. The Japanese public is on the whole inured to the fact that its political leaders work closely, sometimes too closely, with money and business. And while the opposition parties will demand Mr Tanaka's resignation from Parliament, they are divided and poorly represented there, so their views will probably not carry much weight.

Within his Liberal Democratic Party, on the other hand, Mr Nakasone retains his hold on power thanks only to a careful balancing act among the various factions. He now faces the

and have their blood pressure treated in two years time, telling parents to bring their children's tonsillitis back on the first of next month.

Cash limits on GP services can only come with limited responsibility, the Government cannot demand unlimited liability on limited funds.

If the responsibility of GPs is limited in this way that really will be the destruction of the National

Health Service and private general practice, which has been declining for 35 years, will start the explosive growth recently experienced by private hospitals, BUPA membership and so on.

If the Government wants to privatise the whole of the NHS they should say so openly.

Yours faithfully,
H. G. REES,
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Hospital cuts

From Dr H. E. G. Rees
Sir, My Nigel Harris (October 7) asks why general practitioner services should not bear cuts like the hospital service. The answer is simple.

General practitioners have an open-ended commitment to their patients; they cannot use a waiting list to limit their work as hospitals do. Cash limits on drugs would mean doctors telling people to come

and have their blood pressure treated in two years time, telling parents to bring their children's tonsillitis back on the first of next month.

Cash limits on GP services can only come with limited responsibility, the Government cannot demand unlimited liability on limited funds.

If the responsibility of GPs is limited in this way that really will be the destruction of the National

Health Service and private general practice, which has been declining for 35 years, will start the explosive growth recently experienced by private hospitals, BUPA membership and so on.

If the Government wants to privatise the whole of the NHS they should say so openly.

Yours faithfully,
H. G. REES,
4 Church Lane,
Barrowden, Rutland.

Citizens of no mean city

From Mr B. J. Goodchild
Sir, Mr Patrick Jenkin's White Paper totally ignores the concept of London as a geographical, historical and social entity.

I believe that the average London citizen thinks in terms of London more often than of his local borough. He is far more likely to describe himself as a Londoner than a man of Brent. He may live in the suburbs but he is keenly interested in what goes on in the West End.

He does not want transport or other systems which stop short at meaningless boundaries, nor does he care that in travelling from Oxford Circus to Holborn he is passing from Westminster into Camden.

I find it inconceivable that a capital city in which many still take pride should be without its own elected council.

Yours faithfully,
B. J. GOODCHILD,
15 Wessons House,
Ashburton Road,
Croydon, Surrey.
October 8.

British bloodstock

From the Chairman of The National Council on Gambling
Sir, In your leading article on the bloodstock industry (October 1), you state that racing "last year provided £272m in revenue for the Exchequer, of which less than £19m was returned through the levy". This is not so.

The facts are that the money which the industry receives from the horserace betting levy is obtained from the punter and not the Exchequer. Whatever the Revenue might or might not be persuaded to do to support the racing industry, the punter is already obliged to do so through the levy. Furthermore, the contribution of the punter constitutes hypochondria, which ensures a subsidy to racing in a manner certainly not available to industry generally.

It is, of course, argued that without a racing industry there would be no betting and thus it is in the punter's interest to subsidise racing. Indeed the argument is even extended to imply that the profits from horserace betting really belong to the racing industry. However, this is as rational an argument as to suggest that the proceeds from betting on the outcome of a leadership contest in a particular political party belong to that party.

Clearly, the proceeds from gambling of any type belong to the punter and the gambling industry concerned, and should rightly be shared by them, subject to the right of the Revenue to impose taxes. While most punters now probably accept the levy as an integral part of their gambling expenses, it is important that its true basis should be recognized.

Yours faithfully,
E. MORAN, Chairman,
The National Council on Gambling,
26 Bedford Square, W.C1.
October 5.

Cenotaph ceremony

From Mr Hubert Chesshyre, Chester Herald
Sir, Captain Eric Lowden, writing of the Cenotaph ceremony (Oct 7), comments on the fact that the representatives of the armed services come last in the procession of wreath bearers.

If it is of any comfort I should like to remind them that in many ceremonial processions in this country, whether civil or religious, the most important people walk at the end.

If further comfort is needed, they should remember that in the world to come they are first shall be last, and the last first.

Yours truly,
HUBERT CHESSHYRE,
Chester Herald,
The College of Arms,
Queen Victoria Street, EC4.
October 8.

Church membership

From Dr Roger Hanson
Sir, Between the lines of Brother Martin's letter on Church membership and the new forms of service (September 28) there is an ominous acceptance of the disaffection suffered by those many of the faithful upon whom the *Alternative Service Book* has been imposed.

Not only has ASB failed to attract new members to the Church, it has even lost many of the old. The survey conducted by me in the archdeaconry of Chichester showed clear correlations between electoral roll memberships and changes in the forms of service between 1975 and 1980: those parishes changing to Series 3, the most modern form then available, suffered the greatest losses, whereas those persisting with the *Book of Common Prayer* or with Series 2 held their own or enjoyed slight increases in membership.

Brother Martin reminds us that Canon Jasper, of York, is sanguine in the face of such losses. Canon Dunlop, of Salisbury, has gone further in actually welcoming the prospect of smaller congregations: "There is such a thing as dead wood in a congregation," he writes in the *Church Times*. "It would sometimes be better to have a smaller number of really committed Christians than a somewhat larger clientele."

The modern services, it is clear, are designed not for a nation's Church but for an introspective and exclusive sect; and their champions are hastening the day when the Church of England takes on that character.

Yours faithfully,
ROGER HANSON,
Wistaria Cottage,
Maresfield,
East Sussex.
September 29.

The human face of Conservatism

From Lord Renton, QC

Sir, After their big defeat in the general election, it is not surprising that the Labour Party should make strenuous attacks on the Prime Minister who, more than anyone, caused that defeat.

In doing so they stop at nothing: for example, they vehemently criticise the overall reduction by less than one per cent of the huge National Health Service staffs, which increased by 200,000 between 1971 and 1981, and now exceed 815,000. This is said by Socialists to reveal a lack of concern on her part.

What is surprising, however, is that an experienced Tory like Lord Alport (October 6) should accuse her in sweeping terms contrary to the evidence. Her deep concern for individual sufferers is well known.

When she was Secretary of State for Education she at once introduced the Education (Handicapped Children) Act, 1970, and in the last Parliament, under her guidance and with the support of all parties, two more Education Acts and the Mental Health Acts between them gave new hope for mentally handicapped people. The Government are giving some help to get mentally handicapped children out of unsuitable long-stay hospitals.

More is now being spent in real terms on the welfare state than ever before, but it is vital to ensure that progress achieved is not reversed by inflation, whether caused by overspending or by unjustified rises in incomes.

If the Prime Minister did not make that plain to those who disagree with her, she would indeed be guilty of what Lord Alport calls

"a lack of sympathy for those for whom the welfare state... provides." But thank goodness, she does speak plainly and robustly - and in defence of the welfare state. If some people can't take it, she should not be condemned.

Yours faithfully,
RENTON,
House of Lords,
October 10.

From Mr John Stokes, MP for Halesowen and Stourbridge (Conservative)

Sir, My political colleague and former school contemporary, Lord Alport, has again written to you, Sir, (October 6) in an attack on the Government. Last time (February 21, 1980) it was on policy, and I replied (February 23, 1980); this time it is on the Prime Minister's style of leadership as well as on policies. I again feel impelled to reply.

There is no "narrow conformity which she demands". I was one of her earliest supporters and I have always spoken out on issues with absolute freedom and frankness without feeling any constraint. There was much more control in Mr Heath's period as leader of the party and prime minister.

Far from there being "increasing disenchantment with her personality" it was her strong personality and qualities of leadership which drew so many working class Labour supporters to the Tory cause in the last election.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN STOKES,
House of Commons,
October 6.

Moral values in the Parkinson affair

From Mrs Patricia Coady

Sir, It seems (*The Times*, October 11) that if you have committed an indiscretion you may be Secretary of State for Trade and Industry but not Foreign Secretary or Chairman of the Conservative Party.

Is this an indication of a governmental sliding scale of moral values or a reflection of their true attitude to the importance of industry? Or both?

Yours faithfully,
PATRICIA COADY,
4 The Mead,
Beckenham, Kent.
October 11.

From Mr John H. Gladwin
Sir, I refer to your leader of October 7.

May I answer your question as to why the public expects its leaders to preserve the outward forms of a morality which, you claim, it no longer practises. It is simply because we do expect our leaders to demonstrate by example a fundamental leadership - the high moral standards to which, I pray, the majority of us do, and will continue to, aspire.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN H. GLADWIN,
Normanhurst,
Warwick Road,
Bishop's Cleeve, Hertfordshire.
October 7.

From Dr G. D. Wassermann
Sir, As a Tory voter I have been deeply impressed by the present generous public attitude towards one of the greatest British statesmen ever, David Lloyd George. His long-lasting affair with his mistress, during his marriage, did not seriously belittle the status of this liberal political giant.

One recently the BBC serialised his life on TV, including his private affair, and repeated the series, presumably because of public acclaim for true greatness. So why

should, in this day and age, this nation be deprived of the governmental services of a man as outstandingly able as Mr Cecil Parkinson, who did no worse than Lloyd George? Are there double standards?

Yours faithfully,
GERHARD D. WASSERMANN,
21 Oakhurst Drive,
Newcastle upon Tyne.
October 11.

From Mrs C. V. Longrigg
Sir, Is it now considered much worse to give up all adulterous connexion than to abandon a wife and family?

Is it no longer possible to say to an adulterer who has seen the error of his/her ways, "Neither do I condemn thee, without incurring the accusation of condoning - even encouraging - adultery?"

Am I alone in finding the "morality" of the 1980s confusing?

Yours faithfully,
C. V. LONGRIGG,
23 Norham Road,
Oxford.
October 11.

From Sir John Colville
Sir, Few of our island kith and kin are totally immune to sin. Yet, when some man the public know

is caught *flagrante delicto*, With feigned regret and hidden spite The sepulchres are painted white. Sometimes the plea's security; Sometimes it's national purity. Unleashing bloodhounds:

For those who've not themselves been caught.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN COLVILLE,
The Close,
Broughton,
Stockbridge,
Hampshire.
October 10.

Financing pensions

From Mr F. W. Bowden

Sir, Many aspects of the naive of Messrs Vinson's and Chappell's proposals (September 28) to reorganise occupational pension provision in this country have been pointed out by others. However, one point that I do not think has been made sufficiently strongly is the error in assuming that if the monolithic pension funds are dismantled they will automatically be replaced by more worthy and efficient individual investments.

Surely the more likely scenario is the launch of a vast marketing exercise by the insurance companies resulting in even greater monolithic investment concentration.

Also, it will be the pensioner who will have to pay for this exercise and the other expenses of these organisations who have the ability to reward themselves without revealing the extent to which they do so.

The administration costs of private occupational pension schemes are kept firmly under control by the sponsoring employer as it is his money being spent. Not so the relative profligacy of the insurance companies, where it is the money of someone else, who is normally not even allowed to know how much is being spent until it is far too late to influence it.

Gibraltar shipping

From the Minister for Economic Development and Trade, Gibraltar
Sir, As Minister entrusted with responsibility for the port of Gibraltar, I was very concerned at the inaccuracies in the article in *The Times* of September 28 entitled "Gibraltar ship concerns". I would be very grateful if you would kindly publish this letter in order to clarify the various issues raised.

Firstly, and perhaps most importantly, there is no such thing as a Gibraltar flag in respect of ship registration. Instead, vessels registered in Gibraltar fly the Red Ensign in exactly the same way as the vessels registered here conform to the requirements of the UK Merchant Shipping Act, just as they would if registered at Southampton or London.

Forty-eight vessels are at present registered in Gibraltar. The majority are under 500 tons, most having been previously registered at UK or Scandinavian ports.

Messrs Vinson and Chappell are concerned to increase the general wealth of the pensioner. Their proposals are at best not going to change much and at worst are more likely to lead to unnecessary and unjustified spending along the way.

Yours faithfully,
F. W. BOWDEN,
55 Somerset Road,
New Barnet,
Hertfordshire,
September 29.

Ships in the water

From Mr J. A. H. Paffett

Sir, Your correspondent, David Laurent Giles (October 1), cites the success of the Australian challenger for the America's Cup to show that the design of hulls is as much a matter of art as of science; and from this he goes on to deride the work of William Froude, the pioneer of scientific ship hydrodynamics.

Naval architecture, in common with other branches of engineering, is indeed an art, but a useful art which depends heavily upon the discoveries of science for its success. An important factor in the challenger's victory was the lift-to-drag ratio of the keel, a quantity scientifically tested in the Dutch ship tank.

These societies are of the highest repute and all are internationally recognised for certification purposes by the UK Department of Transport.

The Gibraltar Government does not, and indeed cannot, offer a flag of convenience. Moreover, it is actively concerned to maintain adequate safety standards and conditions of employment in its shipping fleet.

Hurtful language of service

From Ms Jean Mayland

Sir, You are quite mistaken in your third leader of October 8. We cannot, we must not, erect a kind of cordon around "religious language". "Religious language" is special. It speaks of the things of very deepest meaning and because of that it must be the best we can achieve.

For many women the language of worship is increasingly hurtful and offensive in its use of "man" to describe us all. The purpose has not been to assert the superiority of the male sex, but that has been one of the harmful results, as recent studies of language and its effects have established. For many women and men the overtly masculine images used for God are inadequate and also give a distorted "image" of God's being.

The book published by "One" is more successful in suggesting ways of referring to human beings than it is in suggesting new images for God. This is generally true of all work in this area. Yet this does not mean that we should give up. On the contrary, we must work harder. We need to recover "feminine" images and metaphors from the Scriptures and tradition and also search for new ones to put alongside the old and enrich the vision.

Some of the worship material used by the World Council of Churches in its recent assembly in Vancouver was very exciting in this respect.

I served on the commission which produced the *Alternative Service Book* and I acknowledge our failures in this area. No one took me seriously when I raised the matter of "sexist" language. Only a few years later the situation is very different. Now the subject is taken increasingly seriously by women and men of all denominations. Not even a *Times* leader can hold back the tide. I remain yours faithfully,
JEAN M. MAYLAND,
3 Minister Court,
York.
October 9.

From Ms Pauline Fielding and Mr Peter West

Sir, In our view your leader writer (October 8) misses the central point of the booklet, *Bad Language in Church*. The issue is not that the use of masculine pronouns for God is insulting to women, but that the exclusive use of masculine language to address God over-emphasises maleness to the detriment of God's femininity, and can therefore downgrade women.

We believe that this topsidelessness is not present in the Scriptures, where we find God spoken of as one "who brought you to birth", who "carried you on eagle's wings", who "cries like a woman in labour", who longs to "gather your children like a hen gathers her brood", and whose spirit is described (in the Old Testament at least) by a feminine word.

Yours sincerely,
PAULINE FIELDING,
Chairperson,
PETER WEST, Vice-chairperson,
One for Christian Renewal,
19 Stevenson Road,
Shepherds Bush, W12.
October 9.

From Mrs C. I. C. Bosanquet
Sir, Your leader on "Our Father..." (October 8) is over-paternal. If there is real need for inclusive words, especially pronouns, in religious language, surely posterity would welcome indications that our generation was seeking them, however clumsy the initial attempts.

I believe there is a true need for inclusive words, and you tacitly come near to admitting this. To erect a "special kind of cordon" around past and present religious writings would deny our living language the possibility of growth. This would eventually be resented by posterity.

Yours sincerely,
BARBARA S. BOSANQUET,
White House,
Rock Moor,
Alnwick,
Northumberland.
October 10.

The tank staff will, I am sure, be the first to acknowledge their indebtedness to William Froude - who, incidentally, was backed by the admiralty of the day in setting up the first ever ship model testing tank.

It is nonsense to say that the forces which govern the flow of water past a hull are "almost as much of a mystery as they have ever been", and a designer who adopts this attitude to the guidance of scientific ship hydrodynamics can expect to join the rule-of-thumb boatwrights of yesteryear.

Yours faithfully,
J. A. H. PAFFETT,
1 Chestnut Avenue,
Chichester,
West Sussex.
October 1.

In the circumstances I find the imputations contained within the article and those attributed to a spokesman of the National Union of Seamen unwarranted and damaging.

Yours faithfully,
A. J. CANEPA,
Minister for Economic Development and Trade,
Gibraltar.
September 29.

A dressing down

From Mr Martin Lynch

Sir, The status of the two gentlemen in the fashion advertisement (Mr Philip Lee, October 8) is rendered even more doubtful by the fact that one of them is wearing a white tie with a dinner jacket.

Yours truly,
MARTIN LYNCH,
29 Boileau Road, W5.
October 8.

3 King Street, St. James's; London SW1Y 6QT

RECENT ISSUES

Company	Price	Change
A & M Fire 10p Ord (a)	138	0
Acorn Computer 25p Ord (15a)	138	0
Admiral 10p Ord (15a)	138	0
Admiral 10p Ord (15a)	138	0
Admiral 10p Ord (15a)	138	0
Admiral 10p Ord (15a)	138	0
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Admiral 10p Ord (15a)	138	0
Admiral 10p Ord (15a)	138	0
Admiral 10p Ord (15a)	138	0
Admiral 10p Ord (15a)	138	0

BRITISH FUNDS

Company	Price	Change
100% Bond	138	0
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COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

Company	Price	Change
100% Bond	138	0
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LOCAL AUTHORITIES

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100% Bond	138	0
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DOLLAR STOCKS

Company	Price	Change
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BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

Company	Price	Change
100% Bond	138	0
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BREWERS AND DISTILLERS

Company	Price	Change
100% Bond	138	0
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COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

Company	Price	Change
100% Bond	138	0
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ICI, although overtaken by more fashionable electronics groups but still one of our most important companies, soared to a new peak yesterday as American investors piled into the shares.

The price surged ahead from the start of trading when it became known that something like 3 million ICI shares had been snapped up by US investors overnight.

When Wall Street reopened yesterday afternoon it was soon clear that ICI had lost none of its transatlantic appeal. In early New York trading another 1 million ICI shares were purchased by the Americans and the London price - 596p, up 20p - could move ahead further when the markets here starts today.

ICI is just one of a number of leading British shares currently on the American shopping list. Others include Becton, Dunlop and Glaxo.

It is not, however, ICI's traditional business which is mesmerising the transatlantic investors who buy their British shares largely through the American Depositary Receipts process.

ICI shares surge ahead

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings begin, Oct 3. Dealings end, Oct 14. Closing Day, Oct 17. Settlement Day, Oct 24.

They are more interested in ICI's growing pharmaceutical side which, they see, as the main spring for future profits.

A number of leading British stockbrokers are currently recommending ICI shares as a buy. Present year profits are expected to top £600m against

Emray, the financial services to savings group, could be on the road to profits of more than £400,000, against £195,000 last time. Chairman Mr Lionel Altman, who forecast a 50 per cent dividend advance for the year, is searching for acquisitions. The shares, at 13p, look cheap.

£250m last time. Next year forecast range to around £750m. The remarkable ICI performance failed to inspire any joy in the FT Index which finished 6.1 points down at 6921.1 points - the first full trading day since

stock exchange members voted for the Council's reforms.

A lacklustre Wall Street performance and vague worries that perhaps the market has run out of steam and is now in for a period of decline

eroded sentiment and helped to produce falls for most FT Index stocks.

Gilt generally were half a point lower but there was modest display of enthusiasm following the latest Government issue - a £750m 2.5 per cent index linked affair.

This afternoon is being sold at 691.50 and is repayable in 2020. It is, like so many others, being offered on a partly paid basis with £30 month and the rest payable in December.

Elsewhere Royal Worcester managed a 10p gain to 330p on hopes that Crystallite will be forced to increase its offer but

however lost ground as some investors began to lose patience

over the protracted American take over talks.

Tottenham Hotspur, due to kick off on the stock market today, won plenty of advanced attention. Stockbroker S. Jenkins and Son, which specialises in dealing in football club

shares, under the rule 163 facility, raffled a club football in aid of leukemia research.

stars like Ossie Ardiles in attendance, at around 110p

Morland Securities, a little property group, jumped 5p to 85p on the appearance of fund manager Mr Jeremy Pearce as owner of 53 per cent

But yesterday's Morland followers were convinced that Mr Pearce, formerly with merchant bankers Singer and Friedlander, has "shell" plans for the company.

Acuro Computers made an unglamorous start to their stock market existence. Against a 120p striking price they fell at one time to 108p before settling at about 118p.

On the textile front recent high flyer Harold Ingram came in for a severe bout of profit taking. The company, now in the orbit of the remarkable Bellair Cosmetics, has surged ahead lately with the price soaring into the stratosphere despite a bid of only 65p from the mysterious Wasson Establishment. But sellers displayed just how vulnerable the shares are at their present level and the price collapsed 75p to around the 250p mark.

Derek Pain



for building products, heat exchange, drinks dispense, fluid power, special purpose valves, general engineering, refined and wrought metals. IMI plc, Birmingham, England

Company	Price	Change
100% Bond	138	0
100% Bond	138	0
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Sterling: Spot and Forward

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100% Bond	138	0

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, and 1977 unchanged.

Money Market Rates

Overnight Bank Rate 10%

Discount Bank Rate 10%

Week Ending 10/13/83

1 month 10.00%

3 months 10.00%

6 months 10.00%

12 months 10.00%

18 months 10.00%

24 months 10.00%

30 months 10.00%

36 months 10.00%

42 months 10.00%

48 months 10.00%

54 months 10.00%

60 months 10.00%

Other Markets

100% Bond 138

100% Bond 138

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Dollar Spot Rates

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The haunting that will pursue Bruno along the Lawless road to fame

By Srikanth Sen, Boxing Correspondent

Terry Lawless said a week ago that if his boxer, Frank Bruno, performed to his satisfaction against the heavily muscled former convict, Floyd Cummings, he might overlook a bout with Joe Bugner and go for another American with television appeal in the United States.

Bruno not only stopped Cummings in the seventh round at the Albert Hall on Tuesday, he also went one better than one of the top-ranked heavyweights, Tim Witherpoon, who beat Cummings on points. So on the face of it Bruno's next opponent should be slightly higher in class and status. But Lawless is unlikely to fall for that sort of logic, specially after the clown that had Bruno out cold on his feet at the end of the first round.

It was not even a classic punch, which would have really been the end for the British boxer, even with the bell coming as it did to his rescue. The right came from somewhere behind the Albert Memorial and Bruno should have seen it coming from across the park. Bruno's nervous system switched off, leaving us with the chilling spectacle of that formidable figure momentarily paralysed in a standing position. It will haunt Lawless for a long time.

While it would be unfair to play down the incredible courage it needed to go out after that blow and take charge. It would be equally damaging to Bruno to lose sight of his limitations exposed by that incident. It can be argued that recovering from blows like that is what the game is about but, when viewed against the lack of fitness of Cummings, Bruno can count himself lucky that the 33-year-old American was fighting for breath after his first-round exertions.

I would not have put money on Cummings lasting the course of a fathers' race on school sports day. Also, the American's bull-ringing charges made him an ideal target for spearing as he ran out of puff.

It took Bruno a good two rounds to recover from that setback and at that time his shortcoming became obvious. He had no defence, he was unable to ride punches, he was

confused and generally too rigid like a tank commander trying to fight a soldier about to the open hatch and throw down a grenade.

Bruno's coach, Leroy Caldwell, who was specially brought here to advise him on dealing with the big American, said before he went back to the United States that Bruno must learn to relax. That unfortunately, is not Bruno. He is solid and slow moving. You might as well take him to a football field and ask him to turn on a tanner like Jimmy Greaves. It is interesting to see

what Lawless's next move will be. Since there are no more heavyweights in this country there seems no one else to turn to except Big Joe or the Europeans. Bruno can hardly go to meet American pushovers like Bill Sharkey. The Bugner contest depends of whether the

British Boxing Board of Control can sort out the wrangle between Bugner and his manager, Frank Warren. The crowd at the Albert Hall, who lifted Bruno throughout, were the best I have seen since the days of the Finnegan. They cheered and booed at the right moments. They certainly gave the young man who refereed the Cable-Terrance bout the bird; though they had no complaints about Mike Jacobs stopping the Bruno contest prematurely.

When Cummings went down the second time Jacobs should have carried on counting from six or told Cummings to get up and get on with it or ruled that the American was no longer able to defend himself. Instead Jacobs called the whole thing off "to save Cummings further punishment." Still, in Britain the referee is the boss. The crowd tonight at Frank Warren's show at the Bloomsbury Crest Hotel will be taking a lot on trust, through no fault of the promoter. His first choice for Jimmy Price, the middleweight, was Eddie Gazo, but the Nicaraguan got himself knocked out by John Mugabi in Atlantic City. His replacement is Sammy Floyd, from Detroit, who has won seven of his 27 bouts. Floyd clearly does not like to be hit too hard. He has been stopped by Fulgencio Obelmejias and Mugabi. But beware late replacements, as John Conteh will tell you.

John L. Gardner's opponent, Steve Gee, also has cried off. He takes on an American, Lou Benson. The white American has had 14 wins in his 41 contests. He has met some hard men like Broad, Braxton and Chapman and is generally regarded as an awkward customer against whom it is difficult to look good. I hope Gardner's father will not be too disappointed if John L. has a tough time. When he heard that his son was going to meet Benson he said "That softie on the television? I can beat him".

Bruno: limitations

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Madera defends title

Tokyo, (APF) — Lupe Madera, Mexico's Boxing Association (WBA) junior flyweight champion, arrived here yesterday for a title bout with Kazuo Tokashiki of Japan in Sapporo, on October 23.

Anglers under an acid cloud

By Conrad Voss Bark

Fishermen are used to the pollution of their lakes and rivers by farm and industrial waste seeping into the water from the land but have not grasped the idea that there is a new enemy above them. An acid sky.

The acid, contained in smoke from oil and coal-burning power stations and factories, previously localised, is now lifted by high chimneys into the upper air drifts, is carried hundreds of miles and falls to rain and acid rain as previously unspoiled country.

The chairman of the EEC's advisory committee on fish farming, Graham Gordon, who rears trout at a fish farm in Galloway in Scotland, told a conference at Two Lakes in Hampshire last weekend that he's already lost 20,000 fish because of acid waters.

"It's killing the wild fish on my farm — one of the first to show signs of it in Britain. We're seeing the first signs here that they saw in Norway 20 years ago. Unless it stopped it'll eat everything, trees, birds, vegetation, the very balance of nature as we know it."

A former conservator of the Forestry Commission in southern Scotland, E. J. M. Davis, said there were some lovely little hill lochs in Galloway that had been affected. There was a fish in Loch Doon now, and Loch Grannoch, which had a long history of successful fishing, had become sterile. "The rain had come down like vinegar on Loch Doon and killed all the young fish. Great efforts had been made to revive Loch Doon and it was now a put-and-take fishery."

Dr Russell, of the Norwegian Directorate of Wildlife, told the conference that many of the salmon rivers in southern and south-western Norway no longer held fish. Dr Bengtsson, of the Swedish National Board of Fisheries, said 20,000 of the country's 90,000 lakes were now affected by increased acidity and of that 20,000 some 5,000 were badly affected; some completely empty of fish, some with just a few surviving. The acid rain came to Sweden from all over Europe but England was the worst offender. Dr Dodge, of the Canadian Ministry of National Resources, gave a full account of their problems from the United States smoke drifts.

After a day of gloomy prophecies, the anglers went unhelpfully to tea, having been told by the scientists that putting lime into their rivers would only be a palliative, that Britain was lagging behind Europe in cleaning our smoke emissions, and that the best long-term solution was for all industrial countries to go over to nuclear power. That — a sentence said — might also raise problems.

End of an era offers new hope

From Mitchell Piatas
Pahk Beach

The twenty-fifth Ryder Cup match, which starts on the PGA National Course here tomorrow, could be regarded as being the end of an era. Missing from the United States team are superstars such as Palmer, Nicklaus, Trevino, Miller, Weiskopf and Irwin. All are legends by name and deed of the sixties and seventies.

For once the Europeans can swing into action without being in awe of their opponents. As Jack Nicklaus, on this occasion the non-playing captain, points out "If the Europeans are ever going to win in this country then this must represent their best chance." That is no reason to put the champagne on ice but in the past the frailties of newcomers to the United States have been exposed. That initial match is a nerve-racking affair, even if you are a player who has won a million dollars on the tour.

This time there are five "virgin soldiers" in the United States team. Tom Watson and Raymond Floyd carry a wealth of experience but Nicklaus cannot protect all his players. Certainly not one of the European team will stand on the tee as did Dave Thomas, a much-respected professional, in 1959 when he met his lifetime idol Sam Snead. He fell four down before setting out and he eventually lost 6 and 5. Since that year the Americans have remained unbeaten.

What is fascinating about the newcomers is that in spite of the influx of youth there is a debutant on either side who has celebrated his fortieth birthday. Brian Waties was 44 next March, Calvin Peete was 40 in July of this year.

Both Waties and Peete arrived late to the demanding world of



The gathering storm: Waties shows his fellow Ryder Cup player, Lyle, the way ahead.

professional golf. Yet if Waties, who initially placed success of having a club job before coming out on tour at the age of 38, has made a meteoric rise, then Peete's breakthrough is nothing short of astonishing.

As a child he struggled to survive in the industrial ghetto of Detroit. His twice-married father, who raised 19 children, later moved the family to Florida, where Peete picked berries and corn. He went on to build his way along the Eastern seaboard selling cheap jewelry, to the migrant farmworkers.

One trip for supplies took him to Rochester, New York, and it was

there, rather than laze around while his buddies took to the golf course that he first struck a ball. He was 23-years-old. After six months he broke 80 and two years later he broke 70 and was playing off scratch.

What makes Peete's arrival all the more amazing is that as a youth he suffered a multiple break of his left arm. Even now he cannot fully extend through the ball but his robot-like swing breeds great accuracy. Tom Watson has labelled him the "machine".

Peete completed his ascension to the highest team honour in golf after earning the diploma he required to become a member of the PGA of

America. He had dropped out of school at the eighth grade and so last Autumn he spent three months studying in order to graduate.

Then, however, he stepped into unfamiliar territory. In his own words he got his "feet wet" when he was beaten by Greg Norman during the World Match Play Championship last week. Nobody can take away from Peete the determination he has shown to reach this grade. At the same time his presence coincides with a new era and the European captain, Tony Jacklin, will waste no time in letting his players know that they have no need for an inferiority complex.

King of men's clubs is trumps

By Levine Mair

last year. Mrs King, at 53, can be described as an up-and-coming golfer.

She started the game when 11, but her single figures only 10 years ago. Now playing off four, she uses a set of men's clubs and keeps her game in trim with a monthly round with her professional, Malcolm Summers.

Many of the seniors inadvertently sought refuge from the wind in the bunkers. The former British champion, Elizabeth Fisher-Pike, had three shots in sand at the sort eight ball, to her credit, ended up in second place alongside Plesington's Margaret Birrell on 88.

Though many of the competitors

were equipped with the latest in metal woods and graphite shafts to help rediscover the length of their younger golfing days, the conditions had them playing a defensive rather than attacking game.

No one, perhaps, was braver than Mrs Edna Carrod from West Middlesex. She cheerfully posted a 105 in which her first par of the day, a three at the 10th, stood out in as much as it was sandwiched between a couple of nines.

LEADING SCORES: Mrs E. King (Plesington), 88; Mrs E. Fisher-Pike (Plesington), 89; Mrs P. Carrod (West Middlesex), 105; Mrs A. Van Der Pong (North), 106; Mrs J. Wilson (Dorset), 107; Mrs S. Wynn (Powell), 108.



Nicklaus: non playing captain

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds			
Unit Name	Insurance Fund	Unit Name	Insurance Fund
1. ABC Unit	ABC Fund	101. XYZ Unit	XYZ Fund
2. DEF Unit	DEF Fund	102. GHI Unit	GHI Fund
3. JKL Unit	JKL Fund	103. MNO Unit	MNO Fund
4. PQR Unit	PQR Fund	104. STU Unit	STU Fund
5. VWX Unit	VWX Fund	105. YZA Unit	YZA Fund
6. BCD Unit	BCD Fund	106. EFG Unit	EFG Fund
7. HIJ Unit	HIJ Fund	107. KLM Unit	KLM Fund
8. NOP Unit	NOP Fund	108. QRS Unit	QRS Fund
9. TUV Unit	TUV Fund	109. WXY Unit	WXY Fund
10. ZAB Unit	ZAB Fund	110. CDE Unit	CDE Fund
11. FGH Unit	FGH Fund	111. IJK Unit	IKJ Fund
12. LMN Unit	LMN Fund	112. OPQ Unit	OPQ Fund
13. RST Unit	RST Fund	113. UVW Unit	UVW Fund
14. XYZ Unit	XYZ Fund	114. ABC Unit	ABC Fund
15. DEF Unit	DEF Fund	115. GHI Unit	GHI Fund
16. JKL Unit	JKL Fund	116. MNO Unit	MNO Fund
17. PQR Unit	PQR Fund	117. STU Unit	STU Fund
18. VWX Unit	VWX Fund	118. YZA Unit	YZA Fund
19. BCD Unit	BCD Fund	119. EFG Unit	EFG Fund
20. HIJ Unit	HIJ Fund	120. KLM Unit	KLM Fund
21. NOP Unit	NOP Fund	121. QRS Unit	QRS Fund
22. TUV Unit	TUV Fund	122. WXY Unit	WXY Fund
23. ZAB Unit	ZAB Fund	123. CDE Unit	CDE Fund
24. FGH Unit	FGH Fund	124. IJK Unit	IKJ Fund
25. LMN Unit	LMN Fund	125. OPQ Unit	OPQ Fund
26. RST Unit	RST Fund	126. UVW Unit	UVW Fund
27. XYZ Unit	XYZ Fund	127. ABC Unit	ABC Fund
28. DEF Unit	DEF Fund	128. GHI Unit	GHI Fund
29. JKL Unit	JKL Fund	129. MNO Unit	MNO Fund
30. PQR Unit	PQR Fund	130. STU Unit	STU Fund
31. VWX Unit	VWX Fund	131. YZA Unit	YZA Fund
32. BCD Unit	BCD Fund	132. EFG Unit	EFG Fund
33. HIJ Unit	HIJ Fund	133. KLM Unit	KLM Fund
34. NOP Unit	NOP Fund	134. QRS Unit	QRS Fund
35. TUV Unit	TUV Fund	135. WXY Unit	WXY Fund
36. ZAB Unit	ZAB Fund	136. CDE Unit	CDE Fund
37. FGH Unit	FGH Fund	137. IJK Unit	IKJ Fund
38. LMN Unit	LMN Fund	138. OPQ Unit	OPQ Fund
39. RST Unit	RST Fund	139. UVW Unit	UVW Fund
40. XYZ Unit	XYZ Fund	140. ABC Unit	ABC Fund
41. DEF Unit	DEF Fund	141. GHI Unit	GHI Fund
42. JKL Unit	JKL Fund	142. MNO Unit	MNO Fund
43. PQR Unit	PQR Fund	143. STU Unit	STU Fund
44. VWX Unit	VWX Fund	144. YZA Unit	YZA Fund
45. BCD Unit	BCD Fund	145. EFG Unit	EFG Fund
46. HIJ Unit	HIJ Fund	146. KLM Unit	KLM Fund
47. NOP Unit	NOP Fund	147. QRS Unit	QRS Fund
48. TUV Unit	TUV Fund	148. WXY Unit	WXY Fund
49. ZAB Unit	ZAB Fund	149. CDE Unit	CDE Fund
50. FGH Unit	FGH Fund	150. IJK Unit	IKJ Fund
51. LMN Unit	LMN Fund	151. OPQ Unit	OPQ Fund
52. RST Unit	RST Fund	152. UVW Unit	UVW Fund
53. XYZ Unit	XYZ Fund	153. ABC Unit	ABC Fund
54. DEF Unit	DEF Fund	154. GHI Unit	GHI Fund
55. JKL Unit	JKL Fund	155. MNO Unit	MNO Fund
56. PQR Unit	PQR Fund	156. STU Unit	STU Fund
57. VWX Unit	VWX Fund	157. YZA Unit	YZA Fund
58. BCD Unit	BCD Fund	158. EFG Unit	EFG Fund
59. HIJ Unit	HIJ Fund	159. KLM Unit	KLM Fund
60. NOP Unit	NOP Fund	160. QRS Unit	QRS Fund
61. TUV Unit	TUV Fund	161. WXY Unit	WXY Fund
62. ZAB Unit	ZAB Fund	162. CDE Unit	CDE Fund
63. FGH Unit	FGH Fund	163. IJK Unit	IKJ Fund
64. LMN Unit	LMN Fund	164. OPQ Unit	OPQ Fund
65. RST Unit	RST Fund	165. UVW Unit	UVW Fund
66. XYZ Unit	XYZ Fund	166. ABC Unit	ABC Fund
67. DEF Unit	DEF Fund	167. GHI Unit	GHI Fund
68. JKL Unit	JKL Fund	168. MNO Unit	MNO Fund
69. PQR Unit	PQR Fund	169. STU Unit	STU Fund
70. VWX Unit	VWX Fund	170. YZA Unit	YZA Fund
71. BCD Unit	BCD Fund	171. EFG Unit	EFG Fund
72. HIJ Unit	HIJ Fund	172. KLM Unit	KLM Fund
73. NOP Unit	NOP Fund	173. QRS Unit	QRS Fund
74. TUV Unit	TUV Fund	174. WXY Unit	WXY Fund
75. ZAB Unit	ZAB Fund	175. CDE Unit	CDE Fund
76. FGH Unit	FGH Fund	176. IJK Unit	IKJ Fund
77. LMN Unit	LMN Fund	177. OPQ Unit	OPQ Fund
78. RST Unit	RST Fund	178. UVW Unit	UVW Fund
79. XYZ Unit	XYZ Fund	179. ABC Unit	ABC Fund
80. DEF Unit	DEF Fund	180. GHI Unit	GHI Fund
81. JKL Unit	JKL Fund	181. MNO Unit	MNO Fund
82. PQR Unit	PQR Fund	182. STU Unit	STU Fund
83. VWX Unit	VWX Fund	183. YZA Unit	YZA Fund
84. BCD Unit	BCD Fund	184. EFG Unit	EFG Fund
85. HIJ Unit	HIJ Fund	185. KLM Unit	KLM Fund
86. NOP Unit	NOP Fund	186. QRS Unit	QRS Fund
87. TUV Unit	TUV Fund	187. WXY Unit	WXY Fund
88. ZAB Unit	ZAB Fund	188. CDE Unit	CDE Fund
89. FGH Unit	FGH Fund	189. IJK Unit	IKJ Fund
90. LMN Unit	LMN Fund	190. OPQ Unit	OPQ Fund
91. RST Unit	RST Fund	191. UVW Unit	UVW Fund
92. XYZ Unit	XYZ Fund	192. ABC Unit	ABC Fund
93. DEF Unit	DEF Fund	193. GHI Unit	GHI Fund
94. JKL Unit	JKL Fund	194. MNO Unit	MNO Fund
95. PQR Unit	PQR Fund	195. STU Unit	STU Fund
96. VWX Unit	VWX Fund	196. YZA Unit	YZA Fund
97. BCD Unit	BCD Fund	197. EFG Unit	EFG Fund
98. HIJ Unit	HIJ Fund	198. KLM Unit	KLM Fund
99. NOP Unit	NOP Fund	199. QRS Unit	QRS Fund
100. TUV Unit	TUV Fund	200. WXY Unit	WXY Fund

Warrington led to the Wilderspool club being fined £1,000 by the management committee at their meeting in Leeds yesterday.

The fine, which is suspended until the end of the 1984-5 season, follows Warrington's sixth breach in five seasons. This is the first time the Lancashire club has again been fined on September 14, when five players were sent off the field by the referee, and the club was fined £1,000 by the Hellenes and three from Warrington.

The committee suspended the fine to give Warrington time to consider any disciplinary recommendations. The same judgment was given to Hellenes whose involvement in the match has been much less mar-

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The tendency of Warrington's players to become involved in brews led to the Whitehorse club being fined £1,000 by the management committee at their meeting in Leeds yesterday.

The fine, which is suspended until the end of the 1984-5 season, followed Warrington's sixth loss in five seasons. The club were beaten by Lancashire Cup tie against St Helens on September 14, when five players were sent off the field by the referee. Three players from St Helens and three from Warrington.

Ken Miller, the vice-chairman of Warrington, pleaded with the committee that Warrington has instituted their own disciplinary proceedings within the club, and that there had been put on two trans-its.

The committee suspended the fine to give Warrington time to improve their disciplinary record. The same judgment was given to Helens, whose involvement in brews has been much less marked.

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

- 6.00 **Confex** AM: News and information service.
- 6.30 **Breakfast Time** with Selma Scott and Frank Bough. Today's special features include Farming (between 6.30 and 7.00), Sarah Greene and Play the Game (7.20-8.00), and medical advice (8.30-9.00). Regular items include news bulletins at 6.30 and half-hourly until 8.30; sport at 6.45, 7.15 and 8.15; TV sport (between 7.15 and 7.30) and morning papers review at 7.30 and 8.30. **Closedown** at 9.00.
- 9.30 **Conservative Party Conference**: It is the third day of business at Blackpool. Further live coverage of the debates at 10.55 and 10.40 tonight.
- 10.30 **Play School**: Mr Bill and the Runaway Sausages.
- 10.55 **Conservative Party Conference**.
- 12.30 **News After Noon** with Judi Lines and Richard Whitmore; 12.57 **Financial Report**.
- 1.00 **Pebble Mill** at One More about the Conservative Awards, and an interview with John Glesne with his fellow author, psychoanalyst Robin Skinner, talks about their new book on family relationships, 1.45 **Woman's Hour**. **Closedown** at 2.00.
- 2.30 **Conservative Party Conference**: further live coverage from Blackpool.
- 3.55 **Play School**: It's Thursday. The story of the puddle that grew. 4.40 **Superstar**: Cartoon made in Wales, and very familiar on SATC; 4.55 **Jackanory**: Ronald Pickup reads from W. J. Corbett's *The Song of Pentecost*; 4.40 **Splendid** and his Amazing Friends.
- 5.05 **John Craven's Newsround**; 5.10 **Blue Peter**: In Sri Lanka, Simon Groom meets a 10-year-old monk.
- 5.40 **News with Mike Stuart**; 6.05 **South East at Six**.
- 6.30 **Cartoon Pack** up your wits; 6.40 **Cartoon**: The continuing story of on-duty and off-duty nurses.
- 7.05 **Tomorrow's World**: Peter Macdonald demonstrates the petrol pump that recognizes vehicles and enables drivers to obtain their supplies on credit.
- 7.30 **Top of the Pops** with Richard Skinner and Peter Powell.
- 8.05 **By the Sword Divided**: Appetizer for the new drama series, set in the days of the Civil War in England, starting on BBC 1 on Sunday night.
- 8.10 **Give us a Break**: Comedy series, set in a background of London's snooker circuit. Tonight, matrimonial difficulties stand in the way of Micky Noodes (Robert Lindsay) making a lot of money by getting his (Paul McGann) into a money game at Tuffy's hall.
- 9.00 **News**.
- 9.25 **Just Good Friends**: To everybody's surprise, Vince (Paul Nicholas), now in love again with Penny (Jan Francis), turns to his father for advice.
- 9.55 **Newsline**: News, phone-in show with Gail Henders and Chris Tarrant. Viewers can phone in for help, or offering help.
- 10.40 **A Certain Pride**: The story of Gloria Pugh, the deaf presenter of BBC Television's *See Hear* series. She tells her story in British Sign Language. There are sub-titles, and Alison Steadman, the actress, narrates the translation for those able to hear. 11.15 **News**.
- 11.24 **News** in Concert: King Crimson, in a concert recorded in Friarage, France, last summer. Ends at 11.55.

TV-am

- 6.25 **Good Morning Britain** with Nick Owen and Anne Diamond. Today's special items include Farming (at 6.50), Popeye cartoon (at 7.20), *Film Preview* (8.30), *Frankie Howard* (8.40) and *Cooking* (9.00). Regular features include news at 6.30, then at 6.55; *Sport* at 7.35 and 8.30; *Morning papers review* at 7.30 and 8.30. **Closedown** at 9.00.

ITV/LONDON

- 9.25 **Thames news headlines**; 9.30, **For Schools**; Libraries; 9.42 **Switches**; 9.59 **Measuring time**; 10.16 **Strips of a Feather**; 10.33 **Radio** news; 10.40 **Anglican worship**; 11.08 **East**; 11.22 **Shipping Trip**; 11.30 **Generation of electricity**.
- 12.00 **Teatime and Classics** for the toddlers (repeated at 4.50); 12.10 **Get up and Get with**; 12.30 **The Sullivan**.
- 1.00 **News**; 1.20 **Thames** news; 1.30 **A Place for** *Chry-Jones*, a former Lord Chancellor, looks back over his many years in Parliament and over a legal career that took in the Muremburg trials and the Moore Murders case.
- 2.00 **Newsnight** leading the *Chry-Jones* interview. We see the 2.15, 2.45 and 3.15. At 3.30, **Bob Holmes** and his quiz.
- 4.00 **Children's TV**: Teatime and Classics; 4.15 **Dangerous** episode 4 of *The Day of the Squirrels*; 4.20 **First Post**: See Robbie replies to young viewers' letters; 4.35 **Read Please**: cartoon; 4.45 **Home** drama series set in an Australian community welfare home; 5.15 **The Young Doctors**: Australian hospital series.
- 5.45 **News**; 6.00 **Thames** news.
- 6.30 **Thames Sport** includes: curtain-raiser for tonight's big fight (see 11.30pm) in which Jimmy Price takes on Eddie Gezo, and John L. Gardner makes the second of his controversial fights. From the Bloomsbury Crest, London.
- 7.00 **Whose Baby?** Jan Leeming, Tony Britton and Jean Marley, faced with the offspring, have to guess who the father is. Helping them is a *Letter Crier*.
- 7.30 **Flare Airport** ... the *Concorde* (1979) Another of the 'Airport' danger-in-mid-air thrillers, this time involving a rocket that could shoot down the famous Concorde airliner. Guest stars: Alan Dizon, Susan Blakely, Robert Wagner and Sylvia Kristel heading a big cast. Director: David Lowell Rich.
- 8.30 **TV Eye**: A report on the role of the peace-keeping forces in Beirut.
- 10.00 **News** at Ten. And **Thames** headlines.
- 10.30 **The Streets**: Looking for the villain who coaxed a nightmarish Regan (John Thaw) into a pact that, to scare, arrest or police harassment, especially as the quarry was in a pub at the time of the attack ... being watched by Regan himself (y).
- 11.30 **Thames Sport Special**: Two big boxing events in London. *Days of the War* in Vietnam, was reluctantly thrust into motherhood. She came across a hungry little lad, and brought him back to London - a decision that altered her life.
- 12.25 **Night Thoughts** with the Rev Dr Kenneth Greet, general secretary of the Methodist Conference.



Martin and Osa Johnson: Travellers in Time (BBC 2, 8.30pm)

CHOICE

being able to integrate themselves instantly with the local inhabitants and customs. Hence Mrs Johnson's cooking-up of a semi-egg (omellette) (one egg for two people), her boiling of baby chateaus, the forest of waving hands from welcoming pygmies, and Mr Johnson's ease in the presence of a prowling rhino: "Come on, you big cissy, I want a good close-up of you."

Your enjoyment of *Deutsche Oper's NABUCCO* (Radio 3, 2.00pm) will be enhanced by the libretto written by the first anniversary issue of the IPC/BBC Publications monthly magazine, *Deutsche Oper*, which is a high level of quality publication, it is in every way worthy of Radio 3, whose programming it reflects in all its rich diversity. Long live to 3 now that it is two.

BBC 2

- 8.15 **Daytime on Two**: Encounter; 8.30 **Radio** news; 8.45 **Talkback**; 10.12 **Science Workshop**; 10.34 **Part 2 of Why Rovers?**; 11.05 **Match-in-a-Minute**; 11.30 **Calderhead**; 11.55 **Swimsuit** front crawl; 12.20 **Illusions of Reality (1930s cinema newsreels); 12.45 **Write Away**, 1.30 **Around Scotland (Clyde Coast).****
- 2.00 **You and Me** for the toddlers; 2.15 **Musical Time**; 2.40 **Wetland**, episode 2 of *After Four*; **Closedown** at 3.00.
- 3.30 **Conservative Party Conference**: Live coverage of the afternoon session highlights on *Newsnight* at 10.40pm. Interval at 5.30.
- 5.40 **One of the Family**: An unusual pot - the bantam, its eggs are good, too. Also, advice about bird boxes and bird tables.
- 6.00 **Film**: *Tarzan and the Lost Safari* (1958) A plane, carrying some soldiers, crashes in the jungle. One of them, a beautiful woman, is captured by natives. Tarzan (Gordon Scott) swings to the rescue.
- 7.30 **Open Space**: The *Bedgears* of *Event*, Graham Horner's film shows that, though protected by law, bedgears remain in constant danger.
- 7.50 **Photo-Assignment**: The fourth film in BBC's special Photo Week. Denis Healey gets Goodwood racing in his wheelchair, and Dave Lee Travis joins the line-up for a Radio Times cover. More at 11.40 tonight.
- 8.30 **Travellers in Time**: Flying *Safari* (1984) African wildlife, photographed from the air by the American explorer Martin Johnson and his wife Osa, in their two primitive bi-planes. There were many dangers at ground level, too. (See Choice)
- 8.50 **The Kenny Everett Television Show**: The saga of the Drin Family. The guests are Spandau Ballet.
- 9.30 **The Old Man at the Zoo**: Final episode of *Troy Kennedy Martin's* dramatic *Angus Wilson's* allegorical novel about integrating Britain. A violent reaction from the crowd when people are used to supplement animals in cages during a day in a circus. With Marjorie Goring and Stuart Wilson. (See Choice)
- 10.25 **The Light of Experience**: How the French journalist Reine Schiller's dramatic film *Days of the War* in Vietnam, was reluctantly thrust into motherhood. She came across a hungry little lad, and brought him back to London - a decision that altered her life.
- 10.40 **Photo-Assignment**: Extra: First showing of amateur prints from the *Madly Proud* Band Photo-cast. Ends at 11.35.
- 11.30 **What the Papers Say**: With Melvyn Phillips of *The Guardian*.
- 11.30 **A Frame with Davies**: Steve Davies chats with Tim Brooke-Taylor and Richard O'Sullivan, and invites them to join him at the table. Ends at 12.00.

CHANNEL 4

- 8.25 **Conservative Party Conference**: 'The third day of business at Blackpool. Topics include health, food and farming, and industrial relations. The live coverage continues until 12.30.
- 2.25 **Conservative Party Conference**: more debating. Down for discussion this afternoon: free enterprise, industry, and transport.
- 5.30 **Countdown**: A test of contestants' skill with numbers and words. Eric Shaw, from Manchester, takes on the reigning champion, Will Richard Whitely as MC, and William Rushton as referee.
- 6.00 **Penny Watterman's Piano Progress**: Tonight, the accent is on rhythm. The lessons are based on a Handel piece, and passages from Carmen, the piano is Sally Gordon (a familiar face by now), Katie Bell and Benjamin Fink.
- 6.30 **The Good Food Show**: The weekly industry that are causing problems for Scotland's traditional industry. Also, a new delicacy that British farmers will soon be landing.
- 7.00 **Channel Four News**, includes headlines at 7.30, and business news items at 7.55.
- 7.50 **Comment**: The floor belongs to Bishop George Rindhop.
- 8.30 **The Beatles**: *Let It Be* (1970) The second in this four-part film series in which the NHS comes in for a drubbing at the part of G. Newman. Tonight, the serious representation of a birth in hospital. The mother (Angela Warren) had wanted to have her baby at home, but her GP, a doctor of the old school, advised her to go into hospital. There she came under the care of Dr Jessie Marvell (Vivienne Fitzhugh) whom we first met in last week's film.
- 11.15 **What the Papers Say**: With Melvyn Phillips of *The Guardian*.
- 11.30 **A Frame with Davies**: Steve Davies chats with Tim Brooke-Taylor and Richard O'Sullivan, and invites them to join him at the table. Ends at 12.00.

Radio 4

- 6.00 **News Briefing**, 6.25 **Shipping**, 6.30 **News**, 6.45 **Prayer**, 6.55 **Prayer**, 7.00 **Prayer**, 7.05 **The Archers**, 7.20 **Consent** *Prelude* with Jeremy Scahill.
- 7.30 **Back and Teller**: Concert, with Judith Rhee (soprano), Paul Streat (alto), and Michael Goldstone (piano). John Glesne (violin), John Glesne (viola), John Glesne (cello), and John Glesne (double bass).
- 8.15 **News**, 8.30 **News**, 8.45 **News**, 8.55 **News**, 9.00 **News**, 9.15 **News**, 9.30 **News**, 9.45 **News**, 10.00 **News**, 10.15 **News**, 10.30 **News**, 10.45 **News**, 11.00 **News**, 11.15 **News**, 11.30 **News**, 11.45 **News**, 12.00 **News**, 12.15 **News**, 12.30 **News**, 12.45 **News**, 1.00 **News**, 1.15 **News**, 1.30 **News**, 1.45 **News**, 2.00 **News**, 2.15 **News**, 2.30 **News**, 2.45 **News**, 3.00 **News**, 3.15 **News**, 3.30 **News**, 3.45 **News**, 4.00 **News**, 4.15 **News**, 4.30 **News**, 4.45 **News**, 5.00 **News**, 5.15 **News**, 5.30 **News**, 5.45 **News**, 6.00 **News**, 6.15 **News**, 6.30 **News**, 6.45 **News**, 6.55 **News**, 7.00 **News**, 7.15 **News**, 7.30 **News**, 7.45 **News**, 8.00 **News**, 8.15 **News**, 8.30 **News**, 8.45 **News**, 8.55 **News**, 9.00 **News**, 9.15 **News**, 9.30 **News**, 9.45 **News**, 10.00 **News**, 10.15 **News**, 10.30 **News**, 10.45 **News**, 11.00 **News**, 11.15 **News**, 11.30 **News**, 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